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WASHINGTON.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

DEBATE ON THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—ADJOURNMENT JUNE 22 PRACTICABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate had up the cheap transportation resolution of Mr. Windom to-day, and discussed it until the hour of adjournment, when it was laid over till to-morrow. An amendment from Mr. Scott, providing for a survey of a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River from slack water up that river to its head waters at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, and thence by canal to Cumberland, Md., to connect there with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was agreed to. An amendment from Mr. Saulsbury for a survey for a ship canal to connect Chesapeake and Delaware Bays at such point as will best promote the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country, one offered by Mr. Merrimon for a ship canal along the Atlantic seaboard from New-York City to Galveston, Texas, and another by Mr. Tipton, to include the Missouri River in the routes proposed to be improved, were rejected. Mr. Windom's resolution, it will be remembered, proposes a survey for the improvement of the four routes recommended by the Committee on Transportation, viz., the Mississippi River, a continuous water line from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York by way of the great lakes, the Kanawha Canal route through the central tier of States from the Mississippi River, and a route from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic by way of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. There was but little opposition manifested toward the resolution, and the disposition of the Senate was to stand by the report of the committee and to exclude other routes.

THE CONSULAR AND PENSION BILLS.

Two appropriation bills were passed by the Senate to-day, the Consular and Diplomatic and the Pension bills. The former was not amended in any important particular, and to the latter but one important amendment was made. It fixes the fee of pension agents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths at twenty-five cents in each case. Under the present law the fee is thirty cents, but the House voted to reduce it to twenty cents. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended that it be fixed at twenty-five cents, and the Senate agreed to the amendment. In large cities the agents under the present law receive a compensation ranging from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum, but in smaller towns the fee of thirty cents gives them only a fair compensation; hence the unwillingness of the Senate to agree to the sum named by the House. It was also argued that as the number of pensioners decreases each year, the fees of the agents would decrease accordingly.

ADVANCED STATE OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House is pressing forward its business with great rapidity. All the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were considered and concurred in or non-concurred in, this morning, in a few minutes. The Committee on Appropriations expect to-morrow to complete the Sundry Civil Appropriations, which is the last of the thirteen bills. The business of the House is in such condition that the adjournment can easily take place on June 22.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill relative to the Southern Claims Commission, after having been considered for three hours, was defeated in the House by recommittal to the Committee on War Claims. This bill was the result of the very careful deliberation of that committee on the subject during the entire Winter, and the defeat is due rather to a division among the friends of the bill than to the strength of its opponents. This recommittal doubtless defeats all prospects for the passage of this measure at this session.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi River is now under discussion in the House, and will be voted on to-morrow. There was a majority and minority report from the Committee on Railways and Canals. The majority report, in charge of Gen. Hurlburt, favored the Eads system. The minority report, supported by Mr. Crary, opposed it. The original Senate bill was amended by this committee in some important particulars. Gen. Hurlburt used the familiar arguments in advocating the bill. He thought it better to utilize the flow and force of the water in sweeping the deposits into the Gulf than to attempt the construction of a canal, which experience has showed is surrounded with great difficulties. Mr. McCrary considered that commerce would be the best served by opening one of the mouths of the river, but doubted the practicability of this scheme. He advocated a canal instead, the feasibility of which he believed had been fully demonstrated by Government engineers. The evening was given entirely to debate, and the subject attracts greater interest than any which has been before the House for some time. The result seems to be in more doubt than was first supposed, and an adverse vote is quite possible.

PROBABLE DEATH OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have taken such action on the Civil Rights bill as seems to indicate the improbability of the passage of that measure at this session. By a considerable majority, the committee have voted to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was ordered to be reported to the House for passage. The member of the committee making this motion of reconsideration, stated that he could not consent to have reported a bill which should open the theatre to the colored man, and close the school upon him. The bill seems likely to fall between the two Houses, as it has done at previous sessions.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The House Special Committee on Arkansas decided this morning to hold their sessions at Little Rock, and will probably proceed to that place next week. They desire to have the investigation begin before the Constitutional Convention, which has been called in that State, shall have made any important changes in the existing State Government. The House Committee on Elections in the contested case of Gunther vs. Wilshire, from the Third Arkansas District, reported unanimously in favor of unseating Wilshire, Republican, and declaring Gunter, Democrat, legally elected. The question turned upon the point whether ballots cast for "Thomas M. Gunter," "S. M. Gunter," and "L. M. Gunter," should be counted for Thomas M. Gunter. The committee had proof that Gunter and Wilshire were the only candidates.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There has been developed within the day an attempt to secure the retention of Mr. Sawyer in the Treasury Department. There are laboring for this end, according to report, several men of whom the country knows no particular good. Though those most interested have attempted to conceal themselves in the operations behind men more favorably known, some of them have revealed their efforts by boasts that Mr. Sawyer should be retained. It is deemed impossible that the efforts should succeed. The official notice of the confirmation of Gen. Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. Richardson as Judge of the Court of Claims, were received at the White House this afternoon, when they were formally referred to the Departments of Justice and of State, respectively, where the commissions are to be prepared. The commissions will be signed to-morrow and Judge Richardson will make a formal transfer of his department to Gen. Bristow on Friday. The ceremonies of induction into this great office are very simple. The new Secretary appears before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, who administers the usual oath of office. Mr. Richardson takes the oath before the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Representatives of the Boston and New-York pilots are here, opposing the bill recently passed by the Senate abolishing compulsory pilotage for vessels in the coasting trade. The pilots represent that the bill as passed not only affects vessels engaged in the coasting trade, but also vessels trading under a register with foreign ports, and that the only vessels that are obliged to make use of pilots are vessels that are sailing direct between a port of the United States and some foreign port. A vessel sailing from Liverpool, for instance, for New-Orleans, touching at Boston, would not under the terms of the bill be obliged to take a pilot out from Boston, or into New-Orleans. The pilots agree that vessels engaged in the coasting trade should not be compelled to make use of the service of pilots, but they think that all registered vessels that trade with foreign ports should be on the same footing as the vessels engaged exclusively in the foreign trade.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The District Investigation Committee has been at work all day endeavoring to perfect some bill to be reported to the House and Senate. Very little progress seems to have been made, and as to some propositions submitted a wide divergence of opinion was discovered. There is no immediate prospect of agreement, although the committee is earnestly endeavoring to fix upon some measure, and will report as soon as possible. At the rate of progress that has thus far been made, however, the report would not be submitted before the very last of the session.

RECIPROCITY.

The reports that a reciprocity treaty is in course of negotiation between the United States and Canada has revived the question of the rights of the House to originate all legislation which affects revenues. There is a great deal of feeling exhibited, especially by some members from the West, and by many extreme high tariff men. An expression of this feeling was given in the resolution offered by Judge Kelly, who, in common with others who favor high tariffs, objects to the regulation of the subject by the Senate through treaties. The resolution recited that the Constitution gives the House the power to originate revenue legislation and levy taxes, and to regulate commerce with other nations, and called upon the President to inform the House whether the Executive Department is engaged in negotiating any treaty affecting the commerce of the United States. The resolution could not be considered, except by unanimous consent, and objection was made. There is very little prospect of any definite result to the negotiations at this session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Harvey W. Scott, to be Collector of Customs at Williamette, Oregon; F. G. Wadsworth, and C. D. Danforth, of Massachusetts; C. H. McLellan, of Maine; E. W. Munger, of Ohio, and W. H. Cushing, of New-York, to be Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine service; Third Lieuts. A. C. Bateman, J. W. Hewison, G. E. McConnell, and H. B. Rogers to be Second Lieutenants; Second Lieuts. W. C. Colson and H. D. Smith to be First Lieutenants, and First Lieuts. Geo. W. Bailey and Joseph Irish to be Captains in the Revenue Marine service.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of James F. Green as Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a circular, in accordance with the President's proclamation of Friday last, to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington, so far as it relates to the free importation of fish and fish-oil into the United States from Newfoundland, but providing that said proclamation does not affect goods which were held in bond in ports of the United States at the date the proclamation was issued.

THE REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Secretary Richardson to-day issued the following notice:

"By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the the 3d day of September, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say: Coupon bonds, known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 10,601 to No. 12,100, both inclusive; $100, No. 34,001, to No. 37,400, both inclusive: $500, No. 17,601 to No. 19,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 41,001 to No. 46,100, both inclusive. Total, $4,500,000. Registered Bonds—$50, No. 1,411 to No. 1,450, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,561 to No. 10,680 both inclusive; $500, No. 6,301 to No. 6,390, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 25,651 to No. 26,100, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,101 to No. 8,300, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,321 to No. 10,509, both inclusive. Grand total, $500,000. Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) $4,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $500,000 are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Robert T. Jasper is ordered to duty on the staff of Rear Admiral Leroy, on board the Lancaster, at the South Atlantic Station; Lieut. George B. Livingston as Executive of the receiving-ship Vermont; Assistant Surgeon Robert Swann to the Navy-yard at New-York.

Lieut. Commander Francis A. Cook is detached from the Richmond, and ordered home; Lieut. Commander C. T. Woodward, from the Vermont, and granted leave; Lieut. Joseph E. Craig, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to be in readiness for duty.

INTERNAL-REVENUE OFFICERS DRIVEN OUT OF MURFREESBORO, TENN.

A telegram to the Internal Revenue Commissioner from Supervisor Cook, at Nashville, Tenn., states that last night, at midnight, Mr. J. C. Lotz, of the Internal Revenue Office, and Revenue Agent Napier, were driven out of Murfreesboro, Tenn., where they were on special service, by a mob, and were compelled to leave town on foot, and, in consequence, were unable to perform certain official duties that had been assigned to them.

INDIAN CHIEFS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of Indian Chiefs, representing the Rees and Mandans, of Dakota, had an interview with the President this morning to pay their respects.

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CZAR'S VISIT—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

The Czar has gone, the Queen is off to the Highlands, Parliament is up for the Whitsuntide holidays, and there is a general lull in public life. The four-in-hands and the Derby day engross attention. The *Pall Mall* has had the courage to expose the fanciful accounts of the Czar's mission which have been given by most of the newspapers. No distinguished foreigner who has visited our shores in recent years has excited so little curiosity as the Czar. Of course, there have been crowds in the streets to get a look at him, and the crowds have not been absolutely silent. But almost anything will draw a crowd in London; and last year there was a great deal more curiosity and enthusiasm about the Tichborne claimant as he went to and fro between his hotel and the Court of Queen's Bench. There was only a thin sprinkling of people to see the Czar on his first appearance in town, and even when he went to the Guildhall in state the spectators were scarcely more numerous than on an ordinary Lord Mayor's day, and the few and paltry decorations were especially significant. As he drove to the railway station on Thursday the throng in the streets was scarcely more than usual; and the cheering which saluted him as a last farewell was of the faintest kind.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

All the efforts which have been made to galvanize public opinion into a show of cordial welcome have conspicuously failed; and the cold civility with which his Majesty was everywhere received was unmistakable. The Duke of Edinburgh's marriage has never been popular, and it is to be feared that it may be a fruitful source of inconvenience and, possibly, even danger. Nothing can be more injurious to the maintenance of amicable relations between England and Russia than the suspicion that an influential party in the English court is constantly working to promote Russia's objects. Prince Albert's meddling with foreign affairs on the eve of the Crimean war was bitterly resented by all classes; and the German intrigues which are supposed to have led the Queen to refuse her assent to any measures for the protection of Denmark, in 1865, would no doubt have produced similar exasperation if English interests had been more directly concerned. It is impossible to doubt that if the insolent repudiation of the Black Sea Treaty had taken place after, instead of before, this marriage, it would have had a very bad effect on the public mind, inasmuch as the acquiescence of the Government would have been attributed to domestic reasons.

There will be a danger not only of public questions getting complicated by personal circumstances, but also of all sorts of private questions acquiring political importance. Of this there has already been a warning.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh's position at court has been a subject of dispute, though it is now settled. She is to be called her Royal Imperial (or Imperial Royal) Highness, and is to rank next to the Princess of Wales, except when the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) happens to visit England. It appears that the rule has hitherto been that the daughters of the sovereign took precedence over the wives of his sons, except in the case of the Princess of Wales; and so long as the younger Princes chose their wives from the small German principalities, no objection was raised to it. The Duchess of Edinburgh, however, is not only royal by marriage, but imperial by birth, and it is on this ground that the higher place has been assigned to her. There is no disposition to blame the Duchess for claiming her rights, and, indeed, the general impression is that she should at once have been recognized as sharing her husband's rank. Still, this is only one of many personal questions which may arise to give trouble. Even at the best the Duchess will perhaps find her position here a disappointment. In Russia she was, after her mother, who is an invalid and lives in retirement, the first lady in the land, and raised high above all the nobility. Here she is only one among many Princesses, and anything which is very plentiful is usually regarded as rather cheap. The value of a diamond, like that of a pug, depends rather on its rarity than on its actual beauty; and pugs and diamonds would sink in the market if they became as common as terriers or pebbles. A swarm of Princes and Princesses have already begun to produce embarrassing results. Moreover, the Duchess has apparently few striking qualities of her own to win for her a commanding position. The grace, beauty, and amiability of the Princess of Wales have made her the most popular woman in the country; and by her side the Duchess looks a simple little school-girl. Mere comeliness of feature does not go for much, but the Duchess is deficient in dignity and style, and her sex are cruel enough to say she does not know how to dress. It is possible, however, that, in some other way, she may strike out a line for herself.

THE POLICE AND THE POLES.

There must have been two men in London who slept very soundly on Thursday night, and these were Col. Henderson, the head of the Police, and Superintendent Williamson, the chief of the Detective Department, who was specially charged with the care of the Emperor's person. During his Majesty's stay the Police have been suffering from a violent attack of Poles on the brain. They could think of nothing but Poles. In their eyes the very atmosphere was thick with this oppressed nationality. It haunted them on every side, poisoned their food, and disturbed their dreams. Wherever three men stood together the Police were sure to see in the midst of the group a blood-thirsty Pole, armed with a huge poignard or revolver, and sworn to slay the Emperor. How this conviction that the Pole meant to kill the Emperor arose, I do not know; nor whether it was shared by the Emperor himself. It was noticed that he usually sat well back in his carriage; and as he passed into Charing Cross Station on the day of his departure he looked almost buried in a corner. Anyhow, the Police felt bound to keep a sharp lookout for Polish assassins. Their notion of a dangerous Pole seems to have been any dirty man with a beard and buttoned-up coat, and as a very considerable part of the population of London answers this description, there was ample scope for arrests. I am afraid that the lives of foreign gentlemen in the Leicester square region have not been very happy this last week, and that they have been subjected to an amount of supervision which may have surprised them in a free country. Some excuse may, however, be found for the prying anxiety of the Police. The truth is that they are not adapted for this sort of work. The Detective Department has hitherto been regarded as a minor part of the Police system. At the present moment it does not number more than thirty men, and it has, of course, none of the facilities for tracking suspicious characters which exist on the Continent. It was, perhaps, with a view of appeasing any exasperated exiles that Count Schouvaloff caused an announcement to be made to them that, with the exception of one or two who were accused of murder, they were at liberty to return to Poland whenever they chose. However, they do not seem, judging from their letters to the papers, to be particularly grateful for this concession. In the first place, the intimation was too informal to inspire confidence, and in the next place, the Poles do not want to go to Poland, being much better off where they are. The Poles are usually quick-witted, active, even with artistic capacities and a wonderful gift of tongue; and in London they have every chance of doing well. To them exile is prosperity, and to go back to Poland would be to seek starvation. So, "Thank you for nothing," is their answer to the Count and his master.

HOME POLITICS.

The first part of the Parliamentary session is now over, and it is doubtful whether the remainder will run out to its usual length. The state of parties is still what it was at the beginning—on the one hand a dejected and disorganized Opposition, without plans or leaders, and on the other a Government so strong in its majority that it does not need to exert itself. Mr. Gladstone, who came to town to see the Czar, has been taking a holiday in Wales, and seems much the better for it. He has looked in once or twice at the House of Commons, but spends his time there in ostentatious gossiping, and takes no notice of the business which is going on. Once he startled his followers by taking his seat on the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House, where the independent supporters of Mr. Disraeli sit; but it turned out that this was not a political recantation, but only a casual visit to the side of an old friend for the sake of a chat. Mr. Gladstone has been utilizing his holidays in sketching out his book on "Homer," which is expected at the end of the year. Mr. Disraeli appears to be now in want of a rest much more than his rival. During the last year or two he took his duties as leader of the Opposition very lightly, seldom remaining late in the House, and taking a day to himself when he wanted one. This has not been a hard-working session, but it has certainly told on the Premier. He has been suffering from suppressed gout, and looks sadly weak and worn. It is said that he will take a long holiday as soon as Parliament rises, which will perhaps be in the middle of July. One incident of the session should be noted as highly important in its significance. One of the great measures in Gladstone's programme was the extension of the franchise to agricultural laborers. It was opposed in the Cabinet, and it was in the hope of obtaining the whip-hand of his colleagues that Mr. Gladstone resolved on a dissolution. The general election, however, has now convinced the Liberals that the multiplication of voters is not at all a safe game for their side. They feel that it is the Reform act and the ballot which have dished them, and they are, almost to a man, bent upon resisting by fair means or by foul any further extension of the suffrage list that should be a gain to the Conservatives. On the other hand, the Conservatives are beginning to think that perhaps they could hardly do better for themselves than make a snatch at the agricultural laborers and bag them while they can. I need hardly say that no reasonable person, on either side, does or ever did believe in the fitness of the laborers or of the lower order of household voters to govern the country; but the hypocrisy and humbug of party professions when party interests are at stake has perhaps never been exemplified in so striking a manner as in this recent turn about face. Mr. Gladstone, who had formerly supported the measure, took care to keep away from the debate.

MR. SWINBURNE'S TRAGEDY.

Mr. Swinburne's new poem, or, as he calls it, tragedy, "Bothwell," is out to-day. It makes a volume of the small octavo size, and comprises 532 pages. Its wearisome length will probably be its doom. If it had been cut down to half or a quarter of its present size, a good deal of tiresome repetition and mere wanton word-mongering would have been avoided, and the really beautiful and powerful parts of the work would have been displayed with concentrated effect. It is impossible to suppose that Mr. Swinburne intended his tragedy for the stage. Some of the speeches are long as a sermon, and quite as dull, and, even in the midst of a throng of romantic and startling incidents, the dialogue is often slow and ponderous. Scarcely anybody can say anything without filling a page or two, and some of the speeches cover half a dozen pages. The language and ideas are also monotonous, and not sufficiently varied to suit the different characters. Mr. Froude's history is certainly more satisfactory, even as a poem. As might be expected from the tone of his former tragedy, "Chastelard," Mr. Swinburne takes a dark view of Queen Mary's character and conduct. She is painted as a sort of female fiend, false, amorous, and cruel. He has had the decency not to reproduce the animal transports of "Chastelard," but he does not hesitate to lay bare the wantonness of the Queen. From the first she is shown as in love with Bothwell, even when dallying with Rizzio. Her complicity in the murder of Darnley is taken as fully attested; and her marriage with Bothwell is also fastened upon her as her own act. The poem is divided into four parts, entitled "David Rizzio," "Bothwell," "Jane Gordon," (Bothwell's divorced wife,) and "John Knox." The play ends on the shore of the Solway, where the Queen, after the battle of Longride, is waiting for a boat to carry her over to England. There are several exquisitely finished ballads—one in French, a tongue in which Swinburne is as much a master of melody as in his own—scattered through the play. There is a rumor that Mr. Robert Browning is trying his hand at another tragedy with a view to representation.

J. H. F.

THE M'COOK MURDER TRIAL—WINTERMUTE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

YANKTON, Dakota, June 3.—The jury in the case of Wintermute, on trial for the murder of Gen. McCook, in September last, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, after being out twenty-one hours. According to the laws of this Territory this is the highest degree of homicide of which he could be convicted without having the death penalty affixed, there being but one degree of murder. The penalty for manslaughter in the first degree is in the discretion of the court, and cannot be less than four years' imprisonment. Counsel for Wintermute asked for a stay of proceedings until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was granted, and the court adjourned until then. The verdict is generally considered a just one.

SPEER ACQUITTED.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—The trial of Alfred Speer for manslaughter was concluded to-day. After an able charge from Judge Barkalow the jury retired at 7:30 P. M. At 9 o'clock they came into court with a verdict acquitting the defendant. There is a second indictment pending against him, but that is not likely to be tried.

THE TURF.

THE DERBY YESTERDAY.

THE RACE WON BY MR. CARTWRIGHT'S GEORGE FREDERICK—THE FAVORITE OBTAINS SECOND PLACE.

LONDON, June 3.—The great race of the year in this country—the run for the Derby Stakes—took place on Epsom Downs to-day, and was won by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. George Frederick. Lord Roseberry's (formerly Sir Tatton Sykes) br. c. Couronne De Fer, which since yesterday morning has been the favorite for the race, took the second money. Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Atlantic, the victor in the 2,000 guineas, and which up to yesterday morning was the favorite, came in third.

There were twenty starters out of 212 subscribers. The betting just before the commencement of the race was eight to one against George Frederick, four to one against Couronne De Fer, and eleven to one against Atlantic.

The weather was delightful, and very favorable for the race. The number of people that congregated at Epsom to witness the sport is said to have been larger than ever before. The hegira from London to Epsom, which is about twenty miles distant in Surrey, commenced early in the morning and continued for hours. The metropolis during the day presented a Sunday-like appearance, Parliament having adjourned, and it being a quasi holiday on the Stock Exchange. The two railway lines connecting London with Epsom Downs, which under ordinary circumstances are reasonably deserted, were crammed with passengers, while the carriage road was filled with a seething tide of humanity. Everything that went on wheels was at a premium. The vehicles were four deep, and police and spectators lined the way from one end to the other. The following is the summary:

Renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for colts 8 stone 10 pounds, and fillies 8 stone 5 pounds, then 3 years old; about a mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; 212 subscribers.

W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. George Frederick, by Marsyas, dam Princess of Wales.......... 1
Lord Roseberry's (formerly Sir Tatton Sykes) br. c. Couronne de Fer, by Maccaroni, dam Miss Agnes.......... 2
Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Atlantic, by Thormanby, dam Hurricane.......... 3
Lord Falmouth's br. c. Aquilo, by Thormanby, dam Siberia.......... 0
W. S. Cartwright's b. c. Volturno, by Maccaroni, dam Fairwater.......... 0
Col. Carleton's ch. c. Reverberation, by Thunderbolt, dam Golden Horn, by Harkaway.......... 0
John Johnstone's b. c. Tipster, by Adventurer, dam Sporting Life.......... 0
Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Ecossais, by Blair Athol, dam Margery Daw.......... 0
Mr. Merry's b. c. Glenalmonde, by Blair Athol, dam Cimbra.......... 0
Sir R. Bulkeley's ch. c. Leplinus, by Caterer, dam Tasmania.......... 0
———'s First Lord.......... 0
W. R. Marshall's br. c. Trent, by Broomielaw, dam The Mersey, by Newminster.......... 0
Mr. Merry's c. King of Tyre.......... 0
Mr. Drummond's br. c. Algebra, by The Duke, dam Egyptian.......... 0
Mr. Bowe's b. c. Whitehall, by Lord Clifden, dam Old Orange Girl.......... 0
E. Duke's b. c. Selsea Bill, by Exchequer, dam Southern Cross.......... 0
R. Wright's b. c. Sir Arthur, by Arthur Wellesley, dam Volt.......... 0
G. G. Keswick's ch. c. Rostrevor, by Thormanby, dam Lady Augusta.......... 0
Mr. D'Anson's b. c. Belford, by Rataplan, dam Bonny Breast-Knot.......... 0
Mr. Savile's b. f. Sister to Ryshworth, by Skirmisher, dam Regina, by King Tom.......... 0

Custance rode the winner.

The victory for Mr. Cartwright is received with much pleasure by the people.

RACING IN CANADA.

THE WOODSTOCK RACES.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, June 3.—The races under the auspices of the Driving Park Association commenced to-day, and will be continued to-morrow and Friday.

FIRST RACE.—Mile dash; weight 100 pounds; Dominion bred horses allowed 10 pounds off. Donnybrook, Saturn, Blinkeron, and Helen Bennett started. Blinkeron won in 1:47½.

SECOND RACE.—Trot; best three in five; mile heats. Five horses started. Bailiff won in 2:45¾, 2:46½, and 2:46½. Senator was second, and Quaker Boy third.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; best two in three. This was a spirited race between Jack Vandale and Montreal Jack. The former won in two straight heats. Best time—1:31¼.

The last race was a trot, and was won by Little Angus, Lady Kate being second, and Horten third. Time—2:38.

TROTTING.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS — HAMPERION AND GEORGE THE WINNERS.

The weather yesterday was not such as to draw out a large attendance of spectators, and consequently not more than 500 people witnessed the second day's trotting of the Prospect Park Association. The contests, nevertheless, were of a very interesting nature, and fast time was made under the adverse circumstances of a heavy rain storm. As usual there were two races on the programme.

FIRST RACE.

The first race of the day was a purse of $700 for horses that had never beaten 2:38, for which there were eight entries, and seven of them started, viz.: Ackerman & Van Orden's br. s. Hamperion, Thos. Simmons' b. g. Catskill, I. Pawling's b. g. Bayard, J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorritt, Col. Dickey's br. g. George Maynard, W. H. Crawford's ch. g. Major, W. H. Ogden's s. m. Lady Patterson, and John Splan's b. m. Bella. Major was the first choice and brought $45, Lady Patterson $35, and the field $100. The first heat was won easily by Hamperion, a "fielder," who took the lead at the start, and was never headed during the heat. He won easily by a length. Hamperion, of course, became a favorite, and in the second heat he acted as in the first, but the others were closer to him. He won by half a length in 2:31, Major second, and Catskill third, but the latter was put back to the seventh position in consequence of a foul. There was now little betting done, as the result seemed to be a foregone conclusion in favor of Hamperion, but the third heat told a different story, as Hamperion did not trot as well as in the previous heats, and the "field" again came to the front, Lady Patterson, who was originally the second choice, coming home a winner after a close struggle with Catskill. The result was another surprise, and the excitement was great. Notwithstanding the rain, which now began to pour down with merciless severity, the speculators surrounded the pool-seller, but were apparently disconcerted by the turn of affairs. Lady Patterson was relied on, but in the fourth heat Hamperion received the best of the start, and having once got the lead maintained it to the end, with Lady Patterson close up in the second place. This decided the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Second day, Wednesday, June 3.—Purse $700, for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heat, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third horse.

Ackerman and Van Orden's br. s. Hamperion	1	1	7	1
W. H. Ogden's s. m. Lady Patterson	6	6	1	2
W. H. Crawford's ch. g. Major	2	2	3	3
Thos. Simmons' b. g. Catskill	3	7	2	5
J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorritt	7	3	4	6
Col. Dickey's br. g. George Maynard	5	4	6	4
John Splan's b. m. Bella	4	5	5	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14½	2:29½
Second heat	39	1:16½	2:31
Third heat	38¾	1:15½	2:32
Fourth heat	38	1:13	2:31½

SECOND RACE.

The principal event of the day was the purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:28, which had four entries, and the three that answered the judges' call were George H. Bailey's b. g. Sheppard Knapp, Jr.; Thomas O'Connor's b. g. George, and John S. Parkis' br. s. Parkis' Abdallah. Although Sheppard Knapp has always been unfortunate he was made the favorite, and brought $100, while Abdallah was the second choice at $75, and George sold for $50. The first heat, however, made the backers of the favorite feel decidedly uncomfortable, for George assumed the lead immediately after receiving the word, and, trotting very fast, opened the gap as he went to the half-mile pole. He kept up a strong gait to the homestretch, when he was eased up, and won the heat easily in the fast time of 2:24½, Sheppard Knapp second, and Abdallah third. The knowing ones now rushed to the pool-stand to rectify their mistake, and George brought $300, while the other two did not bring more than $50. The second heat was but a repetition of the first. George took the lead at the start, and won easily by a dozen lengths in 2:28. There was a close contest for the second place, but on approaching the score Sheppard Knapp broke and ran home in front of Abdallah, and the latter was given the second position. The third heat was again taken by George without an effort, in 2:27, with Abdallah second. By his performance yesterday, George proved himself a remarkable horse, and could have trotted the first heat in 2:20 had he been forced to do so.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:28; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse.

Thos. O'Connor's b. g. George	1	1	1
Jno. S. Parkis' b. s. Parkis' Abdallah	3	2	2
G. H. Bailey's b. g. Sheppard Knapp, Jr.	2	3	3
W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10¾	2:24½
Second heat	36¼	1:11¾	2:28
Third heat	36½	1:12¼	2:27

THE LEE PARK DRIVING ASSOCIATION MEETING.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 3.—The Spring meeting of the Lee Park Driving Association opened this afternoon with a good attendance. The track was in good order, but between 3 and 4 o'clock a drizzling rain set in and continued all the afternoon, which lengthened the time somewhat.

The first race, for a purse of $200, was for three-minute horses, and was won by s. m. Snap in three straight heats. There were six entries. Time—2:42, 2:43, 2:42.

In the second race, for a $400 purse, for 2:40 horses, there were six entries. The first heat was won by b. g. Clothesline, the second, third, and fifth by blk. m. Kate, and fourth by b. g. Central New-York.

Time—2:42¾, 2:42, 2:42, 2:42, 2:41.

For the third race, a $400 purse, for 2:50 horses, there were four entries. The b. m. Susie Kurtz won the race in three straight heats.

Time—2:42, 2:39½, 2:35.

ELMIRA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 3.—The first meeting of the Elmira Driving Park Association was held to-day. There was a large attendance. On account of the rain there was but one race, the three-minute one, which was very exciting. The races continue to-morrow and next day. There are thirty-eight entries for the six purses, with an aggregate amount of $2,400 offered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Leicester Woollen Mills, in the town of Leicester, Mass., owned by F. C. Fiske, of Boston, were badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, the upper portion, containing the cards and jacks, being ruined. The mill was leased by Geo. Hodges and Geo. Olney, of Oxford, but was not in operation. Loss $20,000, which is covered by insurance in Boston companies. While the Leicester mill was burning a fire broke out in a shoddy mill about a mile distant, belonging to Booth, Bottomly & Estell, and occupied by E. D. Thayer, of Worcester, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. Loss $30,000 on building and $500 on stock. A house and a barn were set on fire by sparks from the burning mill but were extinguished with but slight loss. Aid was asked from Worcester, and a portion of the fire department was sent out.

LOCAL FIRES.

Four two-story and basement frame houses on Morse avenue, between Atlantic and Liberty streets, were discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The houses, which are situated in the village of New-Lotts, a suburb of Brooklyn, had only just been completed, and were unoccupied. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries, as the flames appeared at the same time in several places. The Fire Department arrived after some delay, but were unable to prevent the entire destruction by the flames of the four buildings. The incendiaries had evidently made skillful preparations for an extensive conflagration, and so well had the combustible train been laid that the flames leaped rapidly from one to the other of the four buildings mentioned, and in less than an hour all were reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. An unoccupied frame house on the opposite side of the street had also been set on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished before much damage was done. The tardiness with which the firemen responded to the alarm, and the bungling manner in which their operations were conducted when they reached the scene, prove that New-Lots has no adequate protection from the devouring element. There is no doubt that this morning's fire was the work of a band of ruffians, who, during the turmoil attending the fire, anticipated an opportunity of plundering the houses in the vicinity. No less than four similar outrages have been committed in the village during the past year. The four buildings consumed were owned by Mr. John C. Smith, of this City. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance not ascertained.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, the officer on post in Lewis street, saw flames and smoke issuing from the windows of the second floor of the four-story brick building Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis street. He at once gave the alarm, and proceeding to the station-house corner of Attorney and Delancey streets, notified Capt. Hedden, who, with a platoon of men at once proceeded to the scene of the fire. The flames during the interim had gained complete mastery over the building, and Chief Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, at once gave orders to call out the reserve force of the department. Every exertion was made by the firemen to subdue the flames but without avail. The building was completely gutted, and it was only after two hours' hard labor that the firemen succeeded in quenching the flames. The first, second, and third floors of the building were occupied as a machine factory by Messrs. A. & F. Brown, who sustain an estimated loss of $75,000 which it is said is fully covered by insurance. Edward Wille, lithographer, occupying the fourth floor, lost $20,000 on stock and machinery; insurance not known. The building was owned by John B. Merchum, of Philadelphia, who loses $12,000. The fire for over a half hour burned with great fury, and the light from it attracted a large crowd of persons, who were kept in order by the Police. Owing to the late hour and the absence of the owners no list of insurances could be obtained. Fire Marshal Sheldon will to-day make an investigation regarding the cause of the fire.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in one of a row of four unoccupied frame dwelling-houses located on Morse avenue, between Liberty and Atlantic avenues, East New-York, Long Island, and only recently finished by the contractor. An alarm brought the firemen promptly to the spot, but the flames meantime had gained such headway, in consequence of the inflammable character of the materials of which the buildings were constructed, that it was found impossible to check their progress until the entire row was destroyed. The houses were owned by the National Stove Works Company, who had an insurance upon them nearly covering the loss, which is given at about $12,000. There is no doubt that the fire was set by an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the buildings for some time.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A meeting of the Regatta Committee in charge of the arrangements for the National Amateur Regatta, on the Schuylkill on the 17th and 18th inst., was held this evening. A large number of entries were announced. Among them are the Nassau Club, of New-York; Argonauts, of Bergen Point; Harlem Rowing Club, of New-York, and the Atalantas, of New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MUTINY ON A SHIP LEAVING LIVERPOOL FOR NEW-YORK—SEVERAL WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 3.—The crew of the ship Neptune mutinied yesterday when the vessel was leaving her dock at Liverpool, bound for New-York. After a general fight, in which knives and marlinspikes were freely used, fifteen of the mutineers were arrested and removed to the shore. Several persons were wounded.

FRANCE.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE ELECTORAL BILL—SPEECH OF LEDRU-ROLLIN—M. THIERS ON PEACE.

PARIS, June 3.—In the Assembly to-day debate on the Electoral bill was continued. M. Ledru-Rollin made the principal speech of the sitting. He denied the Assembly had the right to alter the franchise. The present system of general election should not be touched, nor should any other be substituted therefor; the *plebiscitum*, which some invoked, was a parody of universal suffrage.

At this point there were loud protests from the Bonapartist benches, and cheers from the Left. The noise and confusion were so great that the Speaker could not be heard for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided, he resumed:

Alluding to the failure of the majority to restore the monarchy or even form a Government, he declared that the Assembly, being powerless to constitute a monarchy, should maintain the Republic, which had never been seriously tried, and he concluded by urging a speedy dissolution of the Chamber.

Ex-President Thiers to-day received a deputation of Frenchmen from Peru, and in reply to their address said he believed in the maintenance of peace, which was in accordance with the wishes of Europe.

PROBABLE FAILURE TO UNITE THE CENTRES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, June 4—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* says the attempts at an alliance between the Centres of the Assembly will probably fail.

The Right objects to a recognition of the Republic, which the Left Centre considers indispensable.

SPAIN.

A RELIEVING FORCE OF REPUBLICANS AT SAN SABASTIAN.

SAN SABASTIAN, June 3.—A reinforcement of 3,000 Republicans has reached this city, greatly to the relief of the people.

CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE BASQUE PROVINCES—A BATTLE EXPECTED AT ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 3.—Gen. Loma has been appointed Captain General of the Basque Provinces.

BAYONNE, June 3.—A battle is imminent at Estella, where the Carlists are in great force.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 3.—The name of Señor Rascon is now mentioned in connection with the Spanish Ministry at Washington.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CZAR TO MEET AT EMS—HOHENZOLLERN AND THE SPANISH CROWN.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany about the middle of June at Ems.

The semi-official denial is given to the reports that the candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the crown of Spain is to be revived.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS TO BE RECEIVED IN ROME WITH A DEMONSTRATION.

ROME, June 3.—The American and English Catholics in Rome proposed to give a public reception to the American pilgrims on their arrival here, and to make other demonstrations of sympathy; but the Pope deprecates such a display, as it might cause a disturbance. The people generally appear to be indifferent.

CUBA.

THE GOVERNMENT TO SELL GOLD—GROUNDING OF THE STEAMER CITY OF HAVANA—A DISPLACED BUOY.

HAVANA, June 3.—The *Voz de Cuba* says the Government contemplates public sales of the gold it is now receiving from the revenues. The *Voz* hopes this news will restore some quiet to the agitated money market.

Very little business is doing. The prices of the necessaries of life have more than doubled.

The steam-ship City of Havana, from New-York, arrived here yesterday afternoon. On the voyage hither she ran ashore near the Florida coast, and was obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo to get off.

Capt. Phillips, of the City of Havana, reports that the buoy marking the shoal six miles north-east of Cape Florida Light-house had shifted nearly a mile from its proper position, and this was the cause of his getting aground. The American Consul General has notified the United States Collector at Key West of the displacement of the buoy.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

ELECTION OF MESSRS. GROVER AND WILLIAMS CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—No further returns from Oregon have been received, but it is considered certain that Messrs. Grover and Williams are elected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 4—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high off the New-England coast, and low in the North-west. It has risen slightly in the Southern States. Cool cloudy weather and rain, with south and east winds, prevails in New-England and the Middle States; clear or fair weather, without a decided change of temperature, is reported from the Southern States and the upper lake region. Light rain, with higher temperature, is reported from Minnesota. Local rains are reported near Lake Superior, and from Tennessee and Mississippi. The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region, with southerly winds and local rains.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail, followed by clearing weather in the southern and western portions of the Middle States.

Easterly to Southerly winds will prevail in these districts, with rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and local rains, with south-east to north-west winds, and stationary, or falling barometer.

For the North-west, clear or fair weather, except in Minnesota, easterly or south-easterly winds, rising temperature and falling barometer.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—FACTS AND PROBABILITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

The fourth day of the Ministerial crisis is nearly over, and yet no solution has been reached. I have just returned from Versailles, where I went in search of some news concerning the new Cabinet, but came back without gaining anything of great importance. In fact nothing is yet known, and M. De Goulard is working as hard as any man could work to find some combination which will keep the Ministry above water for a couple of weeks. At Versailles the agitation is far greater than in Paris, and about the Assembly there are anxious groups discussing with great earnestness, and men running about with anxious looks and very red faces. As the hours wear on the members of the late majority begin to weaken in their hopes and aspirations, and many are trembling with excitement, like men who have staked large sums of money upon a single game of cards. One member of the Right Centre informed me this afternoon that unless M. De Goulard succeeded in getting a Ministry to-night the Marshal would certainly form one from men taken from outside the Chamber and not dependent upon it. This would be regarded in the light of a small *coup d'état*, and, while perfectly legitimate under the present circumstances, it would certainly be resented by all those men who hope to get into office. At every moment messengers are running to the Prefecture and communicating with the various caucuses sitting permanently, and from time to time the leading men of a group rush off to protest against some name brought forward by MacMahon and submitted by M. De Goulard. Such an anxious hurry-skurry has not been witnessed for many a day. The reason for this excitement is that the fate of the Orleanist party hangs upon the formation of the new Ministry. It was fearfully crippled by the fall of M. De Broglie, and unless this party can impose a majority of its members upon the President at this time, all that the late Premier has done during the past year to favor the Comte De Paris or the Duc d'Aumale will be undone in a single month.

To the uninitiated the formation of a Cabinet composed of only nine members would seem one of the simplest things in the world. There are at least two hundred men ready and willing to take portfolios, and at least fifty who have had great experience in some of the departments. Yet all M. De Goulard's efforts to find an acceptable combination had proven unsuccessful up to 3 o'clock to-day, and he made out list after list only to have them rejected, one after another, by the different groups. Even on Monday evening he had become so fatigued with his efforts and so disgusted with the conduct of the parties, that he gave up the task in despair, and asked the President to select another man. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was persuaded to go on. But at 5 o'clock yesterday morning he again began his laborious peregrinations, and they have been equally unfruitful up to the present time. M. De Broglie and the Duc Decazes have both been called upon to aid their puzzled colleague. As I have stated above, the difficulty in the formation of a Cabinet does not lie in the want of candidates; on the contrary, there are too many competitors for each portfolio. Nothing is more simple than to select nine men for a Ministry, but a majority to sustain them is the thing wanted. And the main obstacle in the way of all these efforts is the policy to be adopted by the Government. The Right Centre and the Moderate Right want to take up again the Constitutional laws of M. De Broglie. One faction wants an impersonal Septennate; the other demands that the present Government shall be nothing more than the rule of MacMahon. The Left asks the dissolution of the Assembly, and the Left Centre the Constitutional laws of M. Dufaure, thrown aside after the 24th May of last year. Each of these parties dispose of a certain number of votes. The Right Centre, for example, has a reunion under M. D'Audiffret Pasquier which has over two hundred votes. Nothing would seem fairer than to take the Duc Pasquier into the new combination. The place was offered him, in fact, but he made it a condition of acceptance that no Bonapartist whatever should be taken into the Ministry. The next man of his group demanded the retirement of M. Magne from the Ministry of Finance. M. Dufaure, who has a large Left Centre vote, would not accept office unless the Republic was proclaimed, and the policy of the Cabinet made strongly republican. Raoul Duval asks as the price of his acceptance a speedy appeal to the people. M. Goutaut-Biron would not leave the Embassy at Berlin for a portfolio which might be taken from him in a week, and Count Chaudordy, Embassador to Berne, was not acceptable to the Right. Yesterday a combination was formed which had Gen. Du Barrail as Minister for War, and Léon Say in the Finances, but the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier upset the arrangement by saying that no man who had the Bonapartist tendencies of Gen. Du Barrail could have the vote of his party, and there were two other groups which objected to Léon Say.

What the result will be is more than I can foresee at the hour I write, but when at Versailles I was pretty well satisfied that M. De Goulard would have to take back nearly all the members of the De Broglie Cabinet. A delegation from the Bourse has waited upon M. De Goulard to-day to tell him what a bad effect would be produced if M. Magne were to quit the Treasury, and the Bonapartists not only insist upon him, but cling to Gen. Du Barrail, although he has never pronounced openly in favor of their party. M. Deseilligny also will probably be retained, and, since M. De Chaudordy is not acceptable at this moment, it is possible that the Duc Decazes will be retained as Minister for Foreign Affairs. But speculation is useless when the telegraph may upset it all in a few hours' time, and upon this point I can only give my valueless impressions of the moment for the purpose of showing the cause we have for a little excitement over this political struggle. MacMahon is very much depressed by the hostility shown to all the men who promise to organize the Septennate, and there is a rumor in social circles that Mme. De MacMahon is urging him to resign in order to keep his command of the army. Such a course is not probable, however, for it would leave the most complete anarchy, and it is far more probable, unless M. De Goulard succeeds in forming a Ministry to-night, that he should choose a Cabinet outside the Chamber.

NAPOLEONIC AUTHORS.

The London *Athenæum* says: "The *Bibliographie de la France*, while announcing a sale of books, shortly about to be made, in which is comprised a copy of *Charlemagne*, an epic poem in twenty-four cantos, by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Great Napoleon, gives the following list of works published by various members of the Bonaparte family, viz.: By Napoleon I., *Histoire de Corse*, two volumes; *Discours sur les Vérités et les Sentiments qu'il importe le plus de connaître*; several pieces in verse, especially a fable, entitled *Le Chien, le Lapin, et le Chasseur*; letters, proclamations, and the *Mémorial de Saint-Hélène*. By his elder brother, Joseph—a romance, entitled *Moïna; ou, la Religieuse du Mont Cenis*. By Lucien, above-mentioned—*Charlemagne*; *La Cyrnéide*, in twelve cantos; *Stellina; ou, la Tribu Indienne*, a romance, reprinted under the title of *Tédinarès*. Louis, King of Holland, published *Marie; ou, les Peines de l'Amour*, a romance; an *Essai sur la Versification*; *Documents Historiques sur le Gouvernement de la Hollande*; *Lucrèce*, a tragedy in five acts; and the *Avare* of Molière, done into a versified comedy, said to be a great curiosity. The Princess Zenaïde, daughter of Joseph, and wife of the Prince of Canino, left among her papers an excellent translation of Schiller. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, a distinguished naturalist, wrote several works on natural history, especially the celebrated one on *American Ornithology*, produced in co-operation with Mr. Alexander Wilson. His brother, Louis Lucien, is famous as a linguist and philologer, being the author of *Vocabularium Comparativum Omnium Linguarum Europæarum*; also of a Basque grammar, and of two works on chemistry; besides which he has edited, or caused to be translated and edited at his expense, numerous portions of Scriptures in some of the less-known languages and dialects of Europe. His brother, Pierre Napoleon, third son of Lucien, has published a translation into French verse of the *Nabuchodonosor* of Niccolini; also an historic romance in Italian, entitled *La Rosa di Castro*. Mme. Ratazzi, (Marie De Solms,) granddaughter of Lucien, has published numerous romances and contributed to various journals. Finally, of the two sons of Louis, the elder published a translation of the *Agricola* of Tacitus, and the *Histoire de Florence*; while the younger, Napoleon III., is known as the author of the *Vie de Jules César*, as well as of a series of publications military, historical, and economic.

JOHN BRIGHT ON TEMPERANCE.

In a meeting of the Friends of Temperance, held in London, May 23, Hon. John Bright spoke in relation to the position he took on the temperance question: "He found that the Friends were always crying to Parliament for the cure of this great evil, and the present propositions before them, ranging from firstly up to sixthly, showed that they adhered to that course. They asked for things to be done which they know, and all know, at the present time, with the present state of public opinion, were impossible to be done. The asking for these things in itself revealed an amount of simplicity which could not be understood by him. It was for Parliament to make such changes as (for instance) the shutting up of public-houses when decent and well-behaved people would be indoors and abed, to preserve order in the streets. Thus Parliament would do all that was necessary for the public good, and for the proper administration of police regulations. If all those things were done, and if the public houses were closed on Sundays; if the hours of sale were shortened, if licenses were taken from the grocers, the amount of drinking, which was so absolutely appalling, would be but little lessened, and it would make almost no difference to the great question. For instance, in Scotland, at a place he visited every year, and where he was but six weeks ago, when walking on a Sunday down one of the most beautiful of glens, where nature seemed to have placed its loveliest, and where one might indeed think there were no vices to be found, yet from the only public house for many miles he saw some men reel, drunk from the whisky supplied to them. What legislation could do in the present state of public opinion was pretty nearly nothing. He met a minister, of the Episcopal Church in Scotland who brought out whisky and asked him to drink. He told him he was surprised he did so, when the minister replied that he objected to the custom as he (Mr. Bright) did; but, were he to refuse to offer it to his friends, he would be stigmatized as mean and unsocial. As long as this state of things existed Parliament need not, and ought not, to do anything further than was just necessary to preserve order in the streets. Those who advocated these changes were always pointing to the United States; but surely in the State of Ohio, from which an epistle had been read, the opinion prevalent among the population there had rendered legislation possible—an opinion very different from the opinion here. Because there public opinion was favorable to it, legislation followed as a matter of course. If Parliament were to pass such laws as those proposed by many of the friends of temperance legislation, the very next week they would have to repeal them, and the whole City of London would be in riot, revolt, and insurrection. Against public opinion Parliament could have no more power than the meanest citizen. He had during many years been urged to take these questions under his notice, and he had been induced to look very carefully to what was the mode in which this evil could be touched. He believed it would never be touched unless the thoughtful, serious men, beginning with the ministers of the Gospel, and all those who went to places of worship for other reasons than fashion, should regard the question of intemperance as one of the great evils they have to overcome. He had come to the opinion that unless the religious portion of this country would take up this question there was no hope for it whatever. Lately in convocation they had discussed this question. In Scotland it had been discussed. A large body of Independent ministers had taken it up. Among the Wesleyan body it had been taken up. But until all ministers took it up he did not think it possible to touch at all. At present, according to custom, wines must be upon our tables, to ornament them, and form the staple of the conversation, which was about their qualities and prices. One Friend had said that he had not taken intoxicating drinks for thirty-five years. He (Mr. Bright) would not say he had abstained for so long, but for thirty-four years—from the time he became a householder—he had not bought any wine or spirituous liquor whatever; he had in his house no decanters, and he thought he had no wine-glasses, and had not had them since 1839, when he took to housekeeping. It had cost him some inconvenience and trouble, but altogether he had had no occasion to regret the steps he then took. He believed that it would be an advantage which no words in our language would be at all adequate to describe if those who tried to do anything for their fellows would try to bring about a current of national opinion in favor of abstinence from a source of so much evil. He thought the yearly meeting should have nothing to do with the question of legislation. Their own business was in their own homes, to endeavor to change the course of opinion, and if the Society of Friends united with other good men, he believed that there were no words which could describe, and no mind which could imagine, what good would result from their united efforts."

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

It was decided after the election for the County of Bucks, owing, says the London *Telegraph*, to Mr. Tally's vexatious and absurd opposition, to defray the expenses of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. The fund was promptly raised among the electors only, and on the 19th inst. the sum of £1,516 15s. was handed over by the committee to Mr. Powell, the right honorable gentleman's agent. In reply to the letter of the committee asking permission to hand over this money, Mr. Disraeli has written as follows:

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL.

GENTLEMEN: It is very difficult for me to express the feelings with which I have read your letter respecting our county election. I have ever considered the honor of representing the undivided County of Buckingham as so great that I could conceive no sacrifice and no labor which would not be light to obtain such a distinction. It is a county that has ever taken a lead in the public life of England, as evidenced by the fact that out of the thirty Prime Ministers since the accession of the reigning House, five have been furnished by Buckinghamshire to the service of the crown and nation. The confidence of such a county is a sufficient reward for my life, and after seven-and-twenty years as its representative, I feel still much its debtor. This conviction, and some other more ordinary feelings, might have made me hesitate before I accepted the munificent testimony of its regard which you announce to me; but when I observe how spontaneously and how universally it has arisen, I can only look upon it as the act of a generous and high-spirited constituency, which, though I may not merit it, it would be presumption to decline.

Believe me, gentlemen, with many thanks for your great courtesy in this communication, your faithful and obliged servant,

(Signed,) B. DISRAELI.

To Col. Caulfield Pratt, Christie Miller, Esq., and Richard Rose, Esq., Aylesbury.

MR. SIMS REEVES ON WAGNER.

The following extracts from a letter, written by Mr. Sims Reeves at Wiesbaden, on the 13th inst., are published in the *Athenæum*:

"I am deriving very great benefit from the use of the waters at this charming place. I found that I could not get well in England, so I threw up everything and started, and I have every reason to be thankful that I did so. We are up to our necks in gayety, the Kaiser being here. I have been to the theatre to hear Herr Walter, the Vienna tenor, who has been giving some representations, and sings, for a German, very well—his least best character was *Lohengrin*. I like the opera; the orchestration is enchanting; but the 'Music of the Future' will ruin all the voices—more so than the execrable high pitch of England. How Wagner does drown the singers' voices! What a contrast to Schumann's 'Genoveva!' How lovely is the opera! I am enchanted with it. The singers did extremely well, and the orchestra was excellent; the music is poetical in the extreme, and the story most interestingly told in the music. It certainly was a great treat. The band in the Kursaal is excellent. The pitch here is not the diapason normal of Paris, but as nearly as possible that of the Society of Arts, which is the best, I think."

THE METTERNICH-MONTEBELLO DUEL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes, May 21: "The duel between Prince Metternich and the Comte De Montebello was fought to-day at St. Cloud. The quarrel originated, as I have already stated, in a slight given to the Comte De Montebello by the Princesse De Metternich, at a ball. The Comte demanded satisfaction of the Prince for the affront. The latter, in reply, was willing to accept the challenge, but denied that he had given any offense, as he could not hold himself responsible for words uttered by his wife, at an entertainment at which he was not present. Some difficulty, therefore, arose as to the right of Montebello to consider himself as the aggrieved party, and consequently of his title to make the choice of weapons. The Comte's seconds at length published the correspondence and declared that they washed their hands of the affair. In consequence of this publicity, however, the duel was regarded as necessary, and Montebello, in order to end the discussion as to the choice of arms, left it to Metternich, who, renouncing the pistol, accepted the sword, and with this weapon the duel was fought. Prince Metternich was slightly wounded. He was sufficiently well, however, to return to Paris this evening and dine with his friends."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 3.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to authorize the importation of certain animals for the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia free of duty, and asked for its immediate passage. After a short discussion the bill was laid over.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and it was passed. The bill provides that within ten days after its enactment the Controller of the Currency shall appoint three Commissioners, who, under his direction and the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall take possession of the books and all the assets of the bank and its branches, and proceed to wind up all the business of said bank and its branches, and pay into the United States Treasury all the moneys realized therefrom. The Controller of the Currency is to declare and pay dividends as the results may justify. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and give bonds of $25,000 each. It is provided, however, that if in the progress of winding up the Commissioners and Controller of the Currency shall at any time be of the opinion that the bank can resume under its old charter they may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, turn it over to the Board of Trustees, who shall then resume their present powers.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill explanatory of the act of June 30, 1864, in regard to savings banks, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It reads as follows:

That all deposits made in institutions now existing which do business only as savings banks, and are recognized as such by the laws of their respective States, or by Congress, are hereby declared to be exempt from taxation the same as deposits in institutions having no capital, although they have a capital stock or bond for the additional security of their depositors, and pay dividends thereon; and no tax shall be assessed upon the deposits made in such institutions, or collected of them on said deposits, otherwise than as herein provided.

Provided, That all the profits of such savings banks, less the aforementioned dividends on stock not exceeding at the rate of eight per centum per annum, are divided among the depositors, and that the capital stock is invested only in the same class of securities as is used for investing the deposits; that interest at the rate of not less than four and a half per cent. be paid in all cases to their depositors, to be made good, if necessary, from the capital stock.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The morning hour having expired the Chair called up unfinished business, being the Cheap Transportation resolution of Mr. Windom, but it was laid aside informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Several amendments were agreed to, among them one allowing the Consular General at Bremen a clerk. The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the Pension Appropriation bill, which was read. He explained that the total amount appropriated by the bill was $29,980,000, a decrease of $500,000 as compared with the bill of last year. The pension roll would be smaller and smaller every year unless Congress should improperly increase it by putting on new cases.

The only amendment reported by the committee was one to fix the fee for preparing vouchers and administering oaths at twenty-five cents in each case, instead of twenty cents, as in the House bill, and it caused some discussion. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, then called up the Cheap Transportation resolution, submitted by him on the 13th of May, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill to complete surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation, upon the four routes indicated in the report of that committee, as follows: First, the Mississippi River; second, a continuous water line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York, via the northern lakes; third, a route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway, to tide-water; fourth, a route from the Mississippi River via the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway, to the ocean.

Mr. WINDOM said it was not his intention to go over the subject of cheap transportation again, as the committee had fully reviewed it. His object now was to obtain an expression of the views of the Senate on the subject. The cost of these surveys would be in the neighborhood of $200,000. He came before the Senate with the firm conviction that to carry out the system of improvements recommended by the committee would reduce the cost of living to the farmers and mechanics and laboring people at least fifty per cent. He believed the Committee on Transportation was correct in the conclusion that the enhanced value of lands in eight States alone would be $1,000,000,000 upon the completion of the improvements recommended. He hoped the resolution would have no opposition, but be passed, so that hereafter, when the Senate should be called on to act upon this system of improvements, it might do so with intelligence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, inquired if it would be more appropriate to have the matter considered by the Committee on Commerce, and asked if any estimate of the cost of the survey had been made.

Mr. WINDOM replied that the estimates had been made, and would be submitted to the committee. It was deemed advisable to have the Committee on Appropriations consider the matter, as three members of the Transportation Committee were on that committee, and could explain the subject.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment, which was agreed to, as follows:

"And also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River to slack water, up said river to its headwaters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains; thence by canal to the Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he did not think the Senate of the United States had information enough before it to pass upon a resolution of the mandatory character of this. Who knew what the cost of these improvements would be? If the country should go on for the next sixteen years making the rapid strides that it had during the past sixteen years it would have abundance of cheap transportation from West to East.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment as follows:

"And also for a ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware Bay at such point as will best promote the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country."

Mr. WINDOM said the agricultural and laboring interests of the country did not propose to wait sixteen years for that which could be accomplished in five or six years. Conventions all over the country had called upon Congress and demanded that it act one way or another upon this subject. He reviewed the work performed by the Transportation Committee in examining into the subject, and said that that committee, composed of nine Senators, had unanimously recommended the improvements. Yet the honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler) said Let us continue to investigate; go on sixteen years longer. He (Mr. Windom) for one was not willing to wait sixteen years, and five-sixths of the people of the country were not willing to wait. The system of improvements heretofore followed, under the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, was most unwise. Small appropriations, scratching a little here and a little there, perhaps to carry the vote of the Representative of some district, had amounted to nothing whatever.

The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was rejected.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment as follows:

"And also for ascertaining by such survey whether it is practicable to construct a ship canal passing near the Atlantic seaboard, from the City of New-York to Galveston, in the State of Texas."

Mr. CHANDLER said Congress had not been scratching here and there, as the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom) said. "Look at the Louisville Canal; at the Rock Island Canal, where thousands and thousands of tons of rock had been taken out.

Mr. MORTON said the adoption of this resolution did not commit Congress to construct any one of the works described in it; every portion of the country was interested in this inquiry, and the question must be met promptly by Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) had no bearing whatever upon the subject. The proposition before the Senate was to cheapen transportation from the West to the East, and that submitted by the gentleman applied to the seaboard. There had been enough money already expended upon the survey of the Atlantic coast to pay for the survey proposed here ten times. This subject was one of the greatest importance. The people of the East, as well as the people of Europe, demanded the products of the West. The question ought to be considered and would be considered, not only by Congress, but by the people of the United States. The question of cheap transportation would control the politics of this country. He trusted the Senate would look upon this subject as one involving an expenditure which would be justified by the good accomplished by it.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he regarded this as the initiatory step toward committing the Government to the system of internal improvements, the propriety of which he doubted. Not having any political aspirations outside of his own State, he would vote according to the dictates of his conscience. Congress should be very careful in taking the first step involving the country in this great scheme of internal improvements.

Mr. CARPENTER said if he did not regard this resolution as committing the Government toward the scheme of internal improvement, as the gentleman from Delaware has been pleased to term it, he would vote against it. It was because it committed the Government that he (Mr. Carpenter) proposed to vote for it, as he desired it to be followed by the improvements. No great enterprise could be carried on sensibly without a plan, and this proposed a plan for the work.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected.

Mr. OGLESBY said Congress was gradually approaching one of the most important questions which would interest the National Legislature for some time to come. He would vote for the $200,000 required, and $50,000 more if it should be shown that the work could be accomplished. He dissented, however, from the views of the Committee on Transportation, that the competition of railroads constructed by private parties did not cheapen transportation. If it were not for competing railroads from the West to the Atlantic seaboard freight rates would be much higher than now.

Pending discussion the Senate, at 5 o'clock, went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, which was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to take action thereon. The first amendment was to add to the provision limiting the number of enlisted men to 25,000, the words "including Indian scouts," and it was concurred in, with the addition that the provision shall not be construed to diminish the signal service, and that the Signal Corps shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War.

The next important amendment was to insert in the paragraph which forbids the payment of money for transportation to railroads which received grants on condition that they should be a public highway for the use of the Government, free from toll or other charge, the words "or upon any conditions for the use of such road," the object being to avoid any technical limitation that might be put on the definition. The amendment was concurred in without opposition.

The next important amendment was the insertion of an item of $50,000 for the construction of a military post on the north fork of Loup River, in Nebraska. It was non-concurred in.

All the amendments affecting the decision by the various bureaus of the War Department of claims for quarter-master's stores, etc., were non-concurred in. The bill was then sent to a Conference Committee.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, presented the conference report on the Navy Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, of Wisconsin, the Senate amendments to the House bills to amend the Pension acts, and to increase the pensions of totally-disabled men, were taken from the Speaker's table and sent to a Committee of Conference.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, By section 7, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and by section 8 of said article it is further provided that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations: therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether the Executive Department of the Government is at this time engaged in considering the terms of a treaty by which commerce between the United States and the British Provinces of North America is to be regulated, and by which Congress will be deprived of its constitutional right to control these important subjects thus specifically confided to it by the express terms of the Constitution.

Mr. COX, of New-York, objected, saying that the resolution was a reflection on the Administration, and that he would rather encourage the Administration in this matter. He wanted reciprocity.

The resolution was not received.

THE EADES SCHEME FOR DEEPENING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, called up the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. The bill authorizes James D. Eades and associates to proceed in the work of deepening the channels of one of the outlets or passes of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, to be selected by himself, by permanent jetties, &c. The privileges of the bill are to be revoked unless within thirty months twenty feet of water is secured, and they may subsequently be revoked unless two additional feet of water is secured each succeding year until twenty-six feet of water is secured, and two additional feet within two years thereafter. When a channel of twenty-two feet can be maintained with a clear surface width of not less than 600 feet, so that ships drawing twenty-two feet can be safely navigated, and so that two ships can pass each other in safety, the Government is to pay to Eads, or his legal representatives, $2,000,000, and for each additional depth of two feet an additional $1,000,000, the whole sum not to exceed $5,000,000. Commissioners are to be appointed by the President to examine the work, and payments are to be made on their report, and when they report that a channel of twenty-eight feet has been permanently established an additional $6,000,000 is to be paid at yearly intervals.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the bill in that form, as being too much like the Sanborn contracts, and contended that the engineering problems should be studied and solved by the United States Engineer Corps, and that whatever work may be decided upon shall be executed directly by the Government.

At the close of Mr. MCCRARY's speech the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NORMAL SCHOOLS ADOPTED.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, the President, William H. Neilson, in the chair. On motion of Mr. Patterson, a resolution was passed asking the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion as to the legal right of the board to establish evening high schools. Some persons having doubted the power of the board to establish these schools, it was thought advisable to have legal advice on the subject. The Committee on Supplies reported in favor of granting a contract for supplying coal to the public schools to John H. Lyon at $6 50 per ton, and to Clark & Wilkins for supplying oak wood at $9 and pine wood at $10 per cord. The report was adopted. The Committee on Teachers made a report in reference to charges which had been brought against two of the teachers for inflicting corporeal punishment on two pupils. The teachers referred to, Miss Anna Sparks, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Miss S. E. Wandell, of Grammar School No. 24, acknowledged that they had, in the instances complained of, violated the rules, and that they had found it very difficult to carry out proper discipline in consequence of not being able to resort to corporal punishment. The committee say that many of the teachers complain of the want of discipline in the schools since corporal punishment was abolished in 1869, and they were decidedly in favor of returning to the old system. As long as the rule was in force, however, the committee were of opinion that all violations of it should be punished, and they therefore recommended that Miss Wandell, who has proved herself a most successful teacher, should be reprimanded, and that Miss Sparks, who is an inexperienced teacher, should be transferred to another school. The report was accepted, and the recommendation of the committee adopted. It was then moved that the report of the committee be printed upon the minutes. This motion was opposed by Mr. Patterson, as he said it would be tantamount to indorsing the application of the rod, which he strongly opposed. The motion to print was, however, carried by a vote of ten to nine.

The report of the Joint Committee on "Course of Study and Normal Schools" which was read at the previous meeting of the board, was next taken up, and after a few verbal amendments was adopted. The board then adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange, in Greenwich street, near Reade, was yesterday the scene of considerable excitement, the occasion being the annual election for officers. Before the election took place the quarterly meeting of the Exchange was held, at which the chief business transacted was the reading of reports of progress of the Standing Committees and the Treasurer. The polls for the election were open from 12 M. to 2 P. M., but only seventy-three members voted out of the 150 merchants enrolled. There were seven tickets run, each of them presenting the same candidates for President and for three of the Vice Presidents. The contest of the day was over the election of rival candidates for Third Vice President, Treasurer, members of the Executive Committee, and Inspectors of Election. Thirty-seven votes of the seventy-three polled were necessary to a choice. The following-named gentlemen were elected:

President—Walter S. Fairfield.

Vice Presidents—First, Joel D. Hunter; Second, M. Folsom; Fourth, J. C. DeLavergne.

Treasurer—H. N. Morgan.

Members of the Executive Committee—P. I. Ronk, Jno. S. Martin, Chas. S. Brown, W. Winsor, Thos. H. Newman, John Orpe, Allen Van Derboget.

Inspectors of Election—N. E. Yale, E. Pinney, Benj. Thompson.

A Third Vice President and two additional members of the Executive Committee are to be elected to day, it being impossible to make a choice yesterday.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Emigrant Society, Frederick Schack presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The Relief Committee submitted a report showing that during the past month relief was afforded to 146 German immigrants in poor circumstances, and the amount expended was $354. In addition, 1,114 loaves of bread were distributed to poor families. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria and the Senates of Hamburg and Lubeck for donations received. Dr. Wolfgang Schmidt, of Second avenue, has been appointed physician of the Society for the Gratuitous Treatment of Poor Patients. The Treasurer reported a balance of $5,451 03 in the Treasury, and the sum of $200 was appropriated for the use of the Relief Committee during the present month.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE NEW RULES FOR THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1874.

The Civil Service Commission has just completed a set of rules for the government of the Light-house service. The subject has been under consideration for a long time, and every fact and particular relating to the management of marine signals has been duly weighed. The rules have been framed by the Commission after consultation and in conjunction with the Light-house Board, which gives the regulations as prepared an entire and cordial approval. Unusually stringent rules have been made for the primary examination and admission into the Light-house Service, but promotions and transfers in the service are to be determined in a materially different way from promotions in any other branch of the Government. This change has been made for reasons which will appear hereafter.

The first rule provides that admission shall not be made to such service until after the examination provided for, and proof of good character, loyalty, good health and physical condition; and that promotions or change of place of duty, or removals, shall not be made except in conformity to rules. No exceptions are provided for. Proof of good character is to be made by one or more certificates, to be signed by not less than two nor more than five responsible citizens in the light-house district where the applicant seeks examination or service. The form of the certificate is appended to the rules. The stringent character of this certificate will be seen from the fact that it requires to be stated of the applicant what his occupation and business have been, whether married, his reputed age, what family under his care, whether or not he has ever been convicted of any criminal offense, and how the persons certifying are related to, or have business relations with the applicant, and what his reputation and true character as to being an honest, peaceable, loyal, and faithful individual has been during the time the signers of this certificate have known the applicant.

The certificate as to health is quite specific, and the physicians may briefly state any facts tending to show whether the applicant has such a physical and nervous constitution as would give him powers of endurance and self-possession in case of such perils in the light-house service as storm and shipwreck might produce. The application must be made in very specific form, detailing many circumstances to which the rules call attention, and must be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will decide what applications and certificates conform to the rules.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to preserve a list of the applicants, in which those stating their residence to be in the same district shall be separately arranged. Examinations shall be held as often as may be necessary to secure a continued list of examined candidates from which vacancies may be filled. The Board of Examiners of each light-house district is to be composed of one person named by the Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department, and an engineer in the district. The examinations, apart from the primary rules of arithmetic and accounts, are to have reference to the special knowledge and capacity needed by one having charge of a light-house, a light-ship, or of a fog-signal, and general fitness for the light-house service. The examinations are to be in writing. Specific rules are made for the markings of the examinations, and each examiner is to make his markings independently of the other examiners, and is to sign his own estimate of the qualifications of the candidate. The average of the three results is to be made by the Secretary of the examiners, and is the standing of the applicant.

In case the examiners, on the conclusion of any examination, shall agree in the opinion that any person examined is unworthy to serve in the service, though marked above the minimum standard, it is made their duty to sign a statement to that effect, giving the reasons; and the name is not to be placed on the list of expectants. No examiner, however, is to make any inquiry concerning, or to have regard to the political or religious opinions of any applicant.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to have kept a list, corresponding in special divisions to the light-house districts, of all who have been examined and have become entitled to go upon the list, and this is to be called "the list of expectants." With this list is entered all the facts concerning each person whose name appears upon it. Original admissions to the service are, as far as practicable, to be to the lower grade, and fidelity and efficiency are to be encouraged by promotion. Some one or more of the Collectors in each light-house district are to be the nominating superintendents, and when an appointment is to be made, they will recommend three persons from the list of expectants from that district, whom they regard best qualified to be appointed; and one of the three the Secretary of the Treasury will appoint, unless he shall decide that the welfare of the service requires the appointment to be made from among the other names on the list.

It is not the purpose of the rules either to restrict the power of removal, or extend the tenure of service, but the power will not be exercised arbitrarily, and before removals are made the written opinion of the Light-house Board will be obtained, except in cases of emergency particularly mentioned. The reason for changing the method of appointment and promotion is very evident. There are three distinct branches in the Light-house Service, distinguished by the Light-house, the Light-ship, and the Fog Signal. Each kind of signal has its peculiar duties, requiring special knowledge and adaptability. The Commission would have to frame rules and methods of appointment for each of the three kinds of service, unless the matter was left very largely to the discretion of the appointment power. If a vacancy happens in the keeper of a Light-ship, the nominating Superintendents will examine the list of expectants with special reference to certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury three persons especially fitted for the duties of the vacant position. A person who had been used to the duties pertaining to a fog signal, or to a light-house, might have no knowledge or qualifications fitting him for the duties relating to the light-ship, and so in each of the other classes of service. The purpose of the commission is to introduce into the service in the lower grade only persons especially adapted to the unusual character of the duties; and the attempt of the rules is to secure the very best men without regard to political or personal influences.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

A Berlin school-master, writing from Fagi, in Japan, to the *Borsenzeitung*, gives an amusing account of the difficulties he has had to contend with in teaching German to the Japanese. On arriving at Fagi he found that there was no German-Japanese dictionary, so that he could only make himself understood by speaking English or Dutch, or else by employing an interpreter when he had to talk to a person who did not understand either of the above languages. Two German-Japanese dictionaries were afterward procured, but they are very incomplete. The Japanese learn rapidly, but they are fond of change and have no perseverance, so that the teachers are obliged frequently to alter the subject of study. Moreover, their best pupils leave them just as they are beginning to get on; directly a Japanese understands a few words of German, he goes to Yedo to seek employment. Fortunately the number of pupils is very great. Since the Emperor himself has taken to study, and Government appointments at Yedo are only given to educated people instead of being sold to the highest bidder, it has become fashionable to go to school. Nobody now cares to learn French, but English and German are very popular, the latter language especially. The present Government (adds the correspondent) deserves great credit for its attempts to promote education among the middle and lower classes, and to protect them against the oppression of the nobility by special laws; but it is to be feared that these efforts will be to a great extent neutralized by want of perseverance, both on the part of the authorities and of the students, and, what is even worse, by want of money. The expenditure in the educational department exceeds the revenue, and it will scarcely be possible to cover the deficit by further economies. Moreover, a certain impatience is being manifested at the comparative insignificance of the results hitherto attained by the introduction of European institutions. The people cannot understand any other form of government than the despotic; they do not appreciate the reforms introduced by the Emperor and his Ministers, and they even complain that in the European calendar, which has been adopted in Japan since last year, there is no Imperial decree stating the periods when Winter clothing or Summer clothing is to be worn.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.

On Tuesday the usually quiet village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, for the third time within the past month, was the scene of violence, attended with serious, if not fatal consequences. It appears that on the present occasion, two women, one a Mrs. Cohen, a person of large frame and great muscular power, about fifty years old, and Mrs. Casey, wife of Thomas Casey, lived in adjoining dwellings in Rose street, with one yard used in common by both families. An altercation occurred in regard to some chickens kept by one of the parties, when Mrs. Cohen became so exasperated that she seized a large billet of wood and hurled it at Mrs. Casey with such force as to knock her down. She then proceeded to trample and stamp upon her until she became insensible, in which condition she has since continued with intervals of convulsions. Drs. Van Cortlandt and Prior were sent for, and they have since rendered all the medical assistance in their power, but they entertain very slight hopes of Mrs. Casey's recovery. She gave birth to twins only a few weeks ago, and was in a very feeble state at the time the murderous assault was committed upon her. Justice Porter issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Cohen, and she was locked up to await the result of Mrs. Casey's injuries. Justice Porter also took Mrs. Casey's statement in regard to the affair. Thos. Casey is employed as a track repairer on the New-Haven Railroad, and both he and his wife are young and much respected in the neighborhood.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER REMOVES THE COMMISSIONERS OF ARMORIES.

Mayor Havemeyer transmitted the following communication to Gov. Dix yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1874.

His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor:

SIR: I have removed from office Sheridan Shook, Francis M. Bixby, and Charles Cowen, who were appointed by virtue of chapter 429, Laws of 1873, a Board of Commissioners "for the erection of armories and drill-rooms for the use of the regiments and other organizations of the First Division of the National Guard, State of New-York." The sites for such armories and drill-rooms are by the same law made subject to the approval of the Mayor and Board of Supervisors.

My reasons for such removal are that there are now provided by the City of New-York sufficient armories and drill-rooms to accommodate all the regiments and other organizations of the First Division of the National Guard, State of New-York; that the City of New-York has been put to enormous expenses and outlays for such armories and drill-rooms, and there is no necessity for any other buildings or structures for these purposes; that the City of New-York has been greatly burdened by the conspiracies and frauds by which many of these armories have been provided and fitted up; that many of the leases are at most exorbitant rates, which are still outstanding and uncanceled; that claims are constantly made for enormous amounts for rents under these leases, and also for fitting up these armories, some of which have been done in the most sumptuous, extravagant, and inexcusable manner; that inasmuch as the Mayor cannot under existing circumstances approve of any sites for further armories or drill rooms, no function that can have any public or beneficent object remains for these Commissioners to perform. They seem, however, to be entitled to receive pay for their traveling and other expenses, but to what extent this pay can be received, it is not possible for me to state. It is certain, however, that there is no occasion whatever for the services of these Commissioners, and that they should not remain in an office wherein they can incur any liability against the City, without any corresponding benefit.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

It is said that Gov. Dix has sent the commentation to the Commissioners of Armories with a view to give them an opportunity to reply.

The commissioners were appointed about one year ago by the Board of Supervisors under chapter 429 of the laws of 1873. They filed bonds in $50,000 each in the Controller's office for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by the act, which authorized them to select sites for such armories and drill-rooms as might be approved by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. The last section of the law provides that the Commissioners "may be removed by the Mayor at his pleasure, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing." The same section says:

"The Mayor shall, in all cases, communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal; whenever a removal is so effected, the Mayor shall, upon the demand of the Commissioner removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the reasons therefor. No Commissioner so removed shall be again appointed to the same office. Whenever a vacancy shall occur from any cause in said Board of Commissioners, the Board of Supervisors shall, within thirty days thereafter, fill such vacancy."

The Commissioners recently organized with Mr. F. M. Bixby as Chairman, ex-Assemblyman Daly as Secretary, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer as counsel. Soon after they had been apprised of their removal by the Mayor, they decided to await the action of the Governor before taking any proceedings in the matter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Eliza Hennessy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months....John Coffee and Thomas Donnegan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded for sentence....A gang of six burglars, named Frank Reilly, Thomas La Strange, Thomas Kelly, James Hickey, William Bierman, and Andrew Distol, jointly indicted for breaking into the premises of Dr. Wm. L. Hayes, No. 134 Broome street, on the 19th of May, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $132, all pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for eighteen months....A youthful pickpocket named Joseph H. Walsh pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. ....John F. Cane, a crippled boy of fourteen years, against whom two indictments had been found for stealing horses and wagons, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Richard Carey pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. ....Frederick Anderson and Rose Daly pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Cornelius Rice, jointly indicted with James Goggin for robbery in the first degree, was tried alone, having demanded a separate trial. The evidence showed that William Bradley, a resident of New-Jersey, was attacked by Rice and Goggin at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, where he was pinioned, thrown down, assaulted, and robbed of his watch and chain, clothing and $175 in money. Bradley identified the prisoners as the men who had robbed him, and subsequently Officer Eugene Martin, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested them. The jury found Rice guilty of robbery in the first degree, and he was remanded for sentence. The maximum penalty under the verdict is twenty years in State Prison....Samuel Jackson, the colored man who attempted to commit suicide in the prisoner's box a few days since, and whose sanity has been certified to by the physician of the Tombs, was placed at the bar with another colored man named John Pell. Both prisoners pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Pell was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison, and Jackson was remanded until Friday for sentence.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO.

Frederick Evers, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house at No. 94 Cherry street, shot James Curran, the proprietor of another boarding-house, on the 25th of April, inflicting injuries from which Curran barely escaped with his life. Evers was held to answer in $2,000 bail, and was indicted by the Grand Jury for an assault with intent to kill. It having come to the knowledge of the officials in the District Attorney's office that Evers had given worthless bail, and was about to leave for parts unknown, application was made to Recorder Hackett, and a bench-warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. The warrant was intrusted to Detective Richard O'Connor, by whom Evers was yesterday arrested just as he was about to take a hasty departure. Evers was brought to the District Attorney's office, where bail was refused, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs. Evers, who is one of the most notorious desperadoes in the Fourth Ward, enjoys the rather unenviable notoriety of having already, at different times, used the pistol on some eight individuals who were unfortunate enough to come in contact with him. Mr. Clark, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, at once put the case on for hearing, and Evers will be tried before Recorder Hackett to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. Starr, Maugre, Lynch, Schack, Forest, Quintard, and Stevenson. The Finance Committee reported that they had passed all bills to the amount of $18,726 92, and recommended their payment. A number of vacancies in the positions of orderlies and nurses on Ward's Island were filled. Resolutions complimentary to the retiring Superintendent, Mr. E. D. Webster, were adopted unanimously. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Stevenson called attention to a report in a morning paper, purporting to be an interview with Commissioner Lynch, in which that gentleman had made statements regarding him (Mr. Stevenson) which were devoid of foundation. Mr. Stevenson was proceeding to call attention to the details of the report, when the Chairman ruled the discussion out of order, and the matter was allowed to drop.

POLICE TRIALS.

President Gardner heard and disposed of a large number of minor cases yesterday. Patrolmen McDonnell and Dunn, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, were each fined five days' pay for leaving their posts and entering a lager-beer saloon. One officer said that he went into the saloon to buy a paper of tobacco, and the other for a drink of water, but the defense was considered insufficient and it did not avail. Patrolman Boyle was charged with being under the influence of liquor, in the Twentieth Precinct Police Station, on the 24th of May last, rendering him unfit for duty. He will probably be dismissed, but he asked for another chance, and his case is to be referred to the Board of Police Commissioners. Patrolman Sullivan, of the Sixth Precinct, was charged with quitting his post, and being found by the Roundsman in a liquor store. It could not be proved that Sullivan had drank anything, and his case was referred to the board.

THE ORDINANCE TO MUZZLE DOGS.

Mayor Havemeyer is about to issue a proclamation announcing that on and after Monday next all dogs wandering through the streets, avenues, and lanes of this City must be muzzled. The ordinance on the subject, which was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Morris, provides that all canines found unmuzzled shall be killed within fifty four hours after their capture. A pound has been selected at the foot of Thirty-ninth street and North River for this purpose, and Mr. John Marriott has been appointed keeper.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

Two lads residing in North New-York, were severely injured yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which they had been loading, and were handling in a careless manner. William Calvert, son of William Calvert, a carpenter, residing in One Hundred and Forty-first street, had one of his arms badly shattered by a ball, and Albert Gleason, of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, had two fingers blown off.

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

TRIAL OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES OF BROOKLYN.

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—QUESTION AS TO ITS VALIDITY—A JURY OBTAINED.

The Extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer convened by Gov. Dix assembled yesterday in the City Court Room, Brooklyn, for the trial, in the first instance, of the present Commissioners of Charity, of Brooklyn, who are charged with malfeasance in office. These are: Messrs. Cornelius A. Ferguson, John Cunningham, Stephen H. Powell, and Henry Wills. The name of the late Commissioner Smith, who died since the proceedings were commenced, is included in the indictment. Of the former Commissioners, Messrs. Thomas Foran, Henry Carr, and Henry Seiler are to be tried. Judge Daniels, who presided, was assisted by Associate Justices Voorhees and Johnson. The proceedings of yesterday resulted in the disposal of certain parliamentary objections raised by the defendants' counsel, and in the procuring of a jury. The court-room was pretty well filled, but as public interest was divided between this case and the libel suit by Judge McCue against Demas Barnes in the Supreme Court, the attendance of spectators was not so large as it would otherwise have been. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Winslow and his assistants, Messrs. Thomas S. Moore and Levi B. Faron. The defendants were represented by Gen. B. F. Tracy, (who appeared for all of them except Mr. Cunningham,) and Gen. Isaac S. Catlin and Ex-Gov. Lowe.

Judge Daniels took his seat at 10 o'clock, and was presently joined by the associate Justices. The panel of jurors was then called over, and the District Attorney announced his intention of proceeding with the case of the people against the four defendants named above. Gen. Tracy, who was engaged in the McCue case in the Supreme Court, was sent for. He had hoped, he said, that the District Attorney could have moved some other cause than the present one, so as to enable him to finish the business in which he was then engaged before this case was taken up. The District Attorney replied that it was the only case ready, and added that notice had been given some three weeks ago that the case would be called that day. Gen. Tracy replied that the case in which he was then engaged had been set down peremptorily for yesterday, and long before he had received notice from the District Attorney, in fact, long before there was any prospect that this extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer would sit. Counsel added that there were certain preliminary questions, both as to the court and the jury which he desired to raise and discuss before they moved in the case. He would appear, he said, as soon as he could get out of the other case and submit these questions to his Honor. He did not think, he further added, that his clients were under recognizances to appear in that court, but, however, he would not raise any question on that point. If the court did not sustain him in the questions he desired to present, and held that it could take cognizance of these cases, and that the jury was regularly impaneled, his clients would appear, and he would proceed with the trial. Judge Daniels said that as there was no other case on which the District Attorney could move, it would be no hardship on the defendants, or on their counsel, that they should, in the afternoon, present the questions which they proposed to submit, and, if necessary, afterward go on with the case. The court then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

When the court resumed its session Gen. Tracy raised the question as to its power to take cognizance of criminal cases in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The point, he said, he wished to urge was that the Governor had no power to convene an extraordinary term at the same time that there was a regular Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county; in other words, that there could not be two courts sitting in the same county at the same time, having the same jurisdiction to try and determine the same causes. He need not, he said, go into the law as to how the courts were constituted, and the different terms appointed. When there was a Court of Oyer and Terminer sitting in the county, there was a term being held, and no other court could be held. The statute of 1870, giving the Governor authority to convene a Court of Oyer and Terminer, meant that when a public necessity arose to convene such a court between the times appointed by law, then the Governor might convene an extraordinary term. Here, however, there was a term already appointed, and the law was never intended to authorize the Governor to appoint a special court of Oyer and Terminer to determine cases that came within the cognizance of the regular term. Gen. Tracy also urged the objection that twenty days' notice had not been given of the appointment of the court.

District Attorney Winslow said that by the statute of 1870 the Governor had full authority to convene an extraordinary term whenever he deemed it desirable. The words of the statute were. "Whenever, in his judgment, the public good requires it," and the Governor's proclamation recited those very words. That, he said, was his only answer to the objection of Gen. Tracy. As to the other points raised, the statute required that he should give such notice as he thought the public good required.

Judge Daniels thought that with such a general provision bearing on the subject—leaving the matter to the discretion of the Governor—the appointment of the court should stand legal and valid. He saw no reason to doubt the propriety of this conclusion, but at the same time, when they reached a point at which counsel might desire to bring forward any special case bearing on the objection, he might do so.

Gen. Tracy said there was another difficulty as to the impanneling of the jury. The law required that they should be drawn fourteen days before the term, whereas they were only drawn seven days.

This point was also overruled.

Gen. Tracy subsequently pleaded not guilty to the indictment on behalf of his clients, and a similar plea was entered for Mr. Cunningham by Ex-Gov. Lowe.

Gen. Tracy then challenged the array of jurors on the ground of want of requisite notice, and also because of the fact that they were not drawn fourteen days before the convening of the court.

Ex-Gov. Lowe, on the part of Mr. Cunningham, joined in all the preliminary objections.

The above objection was overruled, and the swearing of a jury was proceeded with. The following jurors were sworn: Ralph Mattress, Edward Reid, George F. Brotsman, John H. Whitesorn, Charles Carpenter, George Remington, John C. Williams, M. H. Strong, Robert Wray, Abraham Degrew, Henry D. Eames, Frederick Nichols.

The court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, Judge Daniels warning the jury not to speak concerning the case either among themselves or with others.

RIOTING IN BOMBAY.

A memorial by the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay has been addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury, as the Secretary of State for India, seeking redress for wrongs alleged to have been suffered during the recent Mohammedan riots, and security against the recurrence of such outrages. Documents are appended to the memorial to show that on the 13th day of February last mobs of Mohammedan rioters, carrying out a preconcerted design, issued from their mosques and made almost simultaneous attacks in different localities on Parsee fire-temples and dwelling-houses, defiling sacred things, destroying or plundering property, and maltreating individual Parsees; that the Parsee community had done nothing whatever to provoke this outbreak; that had the police done its duty, there would have been no serious rioting at all; and that the continuance of the agitation in the town after the 13th, and especially the renewal of the rioting on the forenoon of Sunday, the 15th of February, must be ascribed to the weakness of the Government in failing to realize the actual state of affairs in Bombay, and to provide a force sufficient to restore confidence and maintain order.

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The rumored drowning of five persons on Tuesday evening, in the upper bay, by the capsizing of a yacht proves on investigation to be untrue, so far as relates to the drowning of the party. It appears that two men and three females, all residents of Jersey City, hired a cat-boat from a man named [illegible], in Communipaw Cove, with the intention of having a sail down the bay. After clearing the cove, and when about 200 yards from the Jersey shore, the boat, owing to the careless and unskillful management of the occupants, capsized, precipitating the entire party into the water, and all might have been drowned but for a timely rescue by the men of the tug-boat Gen. Franz Sigel, which happened to be passing at the moment. The cat-boat was towed to pier No. 13 North River, where it will remain until its owner pays to the crew of the Sigel a claim of $15 for salvage.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The case of Aronson and Wilzinski against the Collector of the Port of New-York was concluded yesterday before Judge Shipman and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court. It was an action for the recovery of excessive importation duty paid by plaintiffs upon a quantity of nitro-benzole. The goods were assessed at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem, instead of at the rate of forty cents per gallon, as claimed by [illegible] jury to find a [illegible] $136 in gold, [illegible] in gold from [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 3.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 4: Nos. 47, 52, 54, 62, 55, 11, 19, 50.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Roberts vs. Hill.	152—Hochrein vs. Cady, &c.
32—Roberts vs. Martin.	158—In the matter, &c., Lexington avenue.
39—Reed vs. Leedy.	159—Whitney vs. Hunt.
40—Goold vs. Martin.	160—Legrand vs. Baldwin.
50—Goodhue, &c., vs. Rosenfeld.	163—Mutual Life In. Co. vs. Bowerman.
87—Levy vs. Katzenberg.	171—Crouch vs. The Travelers' Club.
85—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Mason, &c.	176—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
88—Wulff vs. May.	188—Stewart vs. James.
90—O'Brien vs. Traynor.	201—Livingston vs. Livingston.
92—Nash vs. Kemp.	202—Crocker vs. Washington.
98—Smith vs. Smith.	204—Mitchell vs. Freese.
100—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.	210—Redmond vs. Hoge, &c.
109—Eule vs. Scott, &c.	211—Sloat vs. Watts.
110—Same vs. Same.	
111—Same vs. Same.	
117—Davids vs. Strauss.	
116—Graves vs. Gonge.	
144—Abbott vs. Schnetse, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Burchill et al. vs. Forest et al.	163—Fruenauff, Adm'r, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.	164—Palmer vs. Coyle.
68—Reed et al. vs. Bourier et al.	165—Powers vs. Elias.
70—Same vs. Same.	166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
101—Dimock vs. Cummings.	167—Tyng vs. Halstead et al.
103—Same vs. Same.	168—Schwartz, Guardian, vs. McKenzie et al.
108—Prentiss vs. George et al.	169—Metropolitan Ins. Co. vs. Board of Fire Underwriters.
13—Karst vs. Marks et al.	170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.	171—Same vs. Same.
137—Gusthal vs. Illig et al.	172—N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Co. vs. First Nat. Bank of Tarrytown.
145—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.	173—West vs. Erben, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.	174—Sharpless et al. vs. Postley et al.
147—Kucks vs. Whitaker.	176—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al.
148—Sprague, Adm'x, &c., vs. Lazare et al.	177—Werling vs. Rabenstein et al.
149—Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.	179—Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, &c., et al.
150—Wylie vs. Shimmin et al.	180—Moore vs. Lausen et al.
151—Spears et al. vs. Mayor, &c., et al.	181—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine, et al.
152—Balke vs. Kleibisch et al.	182—Barnard vs. Ford et al.
153—Churchill vs. Kirwin et al.	183—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.
154—Koehler vs. Bendinger, Surv'r, &c.	184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.
155—Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.	185—Bigelow vs. Roemmelt et al.
156—Angell, Ex'r, &c., vs. Crawford, Jr.	186—Werner vs. Schmale et al.
158—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan et al.	187—Nicoll, Receiver, vs. Perley et al.
159—Ward vs. Connolly.	188—N. Y., U. & O. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Cummins.
160—Kelly, late Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.	189—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
161—Wilkins, Executor, vs. Cram.	190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.
162—Shotwell vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on.

No. 2792—Castree, Executrix, vs. Simmons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
467—Herman vs. Duer et al.	1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.
1615—Mach vs. Dry Dock Railroad Company.	3125—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1571—Cushman et al. vs. Brundrett et al.	1773—Labasse et al. vs. O'Brien et al.
2815—Silcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1775—Rowe et al. vs. Barnes et al.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1777—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2489—Driscoll, Admr. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1779—Frank vs. Sullivan.
2549—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1781—Silberman vs. Hoyt.
292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.	1785—Stimson vs. Davis.
3129—Scott vs. Matthews.	1787—Matthias vs. Lyna.
1683—Tracey et al. vs. Watson.	1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co.
	835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.
1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.	695—Schillinger Artificial Stone Co. vs. Hall.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1741—Tugnot vs. U. S. & B. Mail S. S. Co.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Riffelsheimer.	761—Burns vs. Moore.
1663—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.	41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	941—Home Ins. Co. vs. Clews.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	317—Hall vs. Durling.
	377—DeForest vs. McDowell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
858—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.	996—Fisk, Executrix, &c., vs. New-Orleans Mutual Ins. Co.
398—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Co.	1002—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
1822—Koehler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	984—Fryer vs. Abel.
1006—Hunt vs. Marshall.	578—Journeay vs. Tallman.
1030—Waters vs. Austin et al.	930—Fralickstein vs. Heller et al.
472—Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser.	1652—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.	28—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
424—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Daly vs. Grindy.	30—Andrews vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
14—Wintringham vs. Dibble.	31—Johnson vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
15—Ross vs. Arcularius.	32—Marshall vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
22—Hayward vs. Friend.	37—Gillies vs. Worth.
26—Phillips vs. Davies.	38—Kramer vs. Zweikert.
28—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.	43—Crombie vs. Cantrell.
29—Broadway and E. S. Stage Co. vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. Set Down Causes.	Nos.
4089—Pents vs. Mayor, &c.	2499—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.	1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
4072—Lane vs. Mayor.	1773—McGuire vs. Grant.
3998—Oberle vs. The Mayor.	2716—Bispham vs. Keech.
4042—Curtis vs. Same.	4205—Murray vs. The Mayor.
4043—Cowan vs. Same.	2409———— vs. ———.
4050—Drake vs. Same.	1631———— vs. ———.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.	1325———— vs. ———.
4051—Dossy vs. Gross.	2373———— vs. ———.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.	382———— vs. ———.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor.	2532———— vs. ———.
4079—Green vs. Same.	2627———— vs. ———.
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.	4253———— vs. ———.
1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.	2277———— vs. ———.
1057—Devlin vs. Costello.	
1612—The Washington Ice Co. vs. Silver.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4070—Hastings vs. The Mayor, &c.	1477—Van Dyck vs. Streeter.
4062—Babcock vs. The Mayor, &c.	2741—Warner vs. Felt.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.	2730———— vs. ———.
4158—Vandewater vs. The Mayor, &c.	2723———— vs. ———.
	2058———— vs. ———.
	1682—McFall vs. Irving.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4238—Hall vs. Brennan.	5407—Draper vs. Nostrand et al.
4239—Same vs. Same.	5623—Lyons et al. vs. Isabeau.
1991—Claflin vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.	5298—Reno et al. vs. Crow.
5302—Spratt vs. Jones.	5299—Reno et al. vs. Huff.
5137—Bruce vs. Hamilton.	5186—Sayer vs. Harrison.
5188—Same vs. Same.	5152—Hutchings et al. vs. Connolly.
4631—McAvery vs. McDonald.	4570—Falconer vs. Byrnes.
4214—Werner vs. Armour.	4443—Short vs. Pierce.
4224—Gledhill vs. Siney.	4406—Eddy et al. vs. Robinson.
5405—Inness vs. Nostrand et al.	4324—Honig vs. Mills et al.
5406—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4972—Atwood vs. Butler et al.	5089—Burke vs. Hengell.
4982—Lynch vs. Beach.	2944—Shields vs. Herman.
5088—Mackenzie et al. vs. Schneider.	2091—Emanuel vs. Ward.
4262—Wheat vs. Mischaux.	3023—McFarran vs. Parker.
5021—Morange vs. Ceragho.	5237—Guiterman et al. vs. Liebenberg.
4799—Meyer vs. Eisig.	——Travers vs. McBean.
4527—Perth-Amboy Fibre Company vs. Morris.	4218—Schofield vs. Epstein.
3811—Krugmass vs. Daily.	4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mittnacht.
3454—Beadel vs. Kearney.	4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss.	4883—Hauger et al. vs. Feeney.
	823—Cowen vs. Dodd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5376—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	5254—Leigh vs. La Maifa.
5352—Frolich vs. Loftus.	5112—Marx et al. vs. Schuster.
5201—Tone vs. Edmonds et al.	5113—Carmody vs. McGinn.
3552—Ayers, Administ'r, vs. Smith et al.	5307—Samuels et al. vs Lother.
3592—O'Leary vs. Kennedy.	5029—Guleke vs. Adler.
4792—Coggeshall vs. Dale et al.	3987—Davis et al. vs. Brett et al.
4852—Hahn vs. Machado.	4460—Allen vs. Anthony.
5061—Sedgwick vs. Jayne.	4036—Johnson et al. vs. Hudson et al.
3965—Freeman vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	4037—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

August Schmitt and Wm. Knderman, rape.	Oliver White, burglary.
Frederick Evers, felonious assault and battery.	Louis Miller, grand larceny.
John O'Hara, felonious assault and battery.	Jacob Smith, grand larceny.
Selena Hutchins, felonious assault and battery.	Vernon J. Bell, grand larceny.
Samuel Allestein, burglary.	Wolf Isick, grand larceny.
John O'Hara, John Coffee, John Crary, and Thomas Dunegan, burglary.	Michael Kelly, larceny from the person.
Patrick Finnegan, receiving stolen goods.	Alfred Johnson, larceny from the person.
	Louis Corretta, concealed weapons.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Larremore.

POWERS OF RECEIVERS UNDER UNITED STATES BANKING LAW—THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank vs. Charles P. Edwards and Daniel Sloan.—This action is brought to recover on three notes amounting to $10,000. The defence sets up that on the 1st of April, 1873, when the Atlantic Bank failed, the defendant, Mr. Sloan, had a balance of $6,013; that each of the notes was made by Mr. Edwards without consideration; that all the facts were known to the Atlantic Bank, and that defendant offered to pay each note by a check on the bank. The proof showed that the notes were made by Edwards for the accommodation of Sloan, and discounted in the usual way by the Atlantic Bank, but there was no proof that the bank knew anything about this accommodation. The question involved was whether a balance due to the indorser of a note is a valid set-off in an action by the Receiver against the maker and indorser, in favor of both defendants, when the bank did not know of the accommodation. In deciding the matter, Judge Larremore says: "This action is brought against both maker and indorser of the notes in question. *If*, therefore, the indorser be entitled to the equitable set-off claimed by him it must enure to the benefit of the maker, for it would operate as a payment *pro tanto* of the demand in suit. At the time of the suspension of the bank, and on the days when a Receiver thereof was appointed, and at the time when said notes respectively matured there was, and still is due and owing to Sloan and placed to his credit by said bank, a balance of $6,013 19 on account of deposits made by him therein. If this suit had been instituted against him in the name of said bank there would be no question as to his right of offset, of the amount so admitted to be due him upon the principle (as raised by the attorney) of mutual credits, (Miller vs. Receiver Franklin Bank; 1 Paige, Ch. Reps. 443; 1 Paige, Ch. R., 585; Osgood vs. De Groot, 36 N. Y., 348;) and a Receiver under the United States Banking law has no greater powers in this respect than those conferred by the statutes of our own State. He takes the trust *cum Onere*, charged with all the equities that existed against his assignor. As no legal tender of payment on the part of the defendant was established by the proof, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for his claim, less the amount of said offset, viz.: $4,255 34. John P. Cadwalader for plaintiff; Mr. Britton for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Rutherford vs. White; granted. Opinion.

Gardiner vs. Middleton; motion denied without costs.

White vs. Livingston; settled.

Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; allowance of $800 is granted to the plaintiff.

Gibbons vs. Hayden; default opened upon payment of 10 costs before trial, and $10 costs of motion.

Black vs. Ginernand; Tucker vs. Tucker, Jr.; Gould vs. Martin; memorandums.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Van Barsum; motion granted.

Eddy vs. Crane; In the matter of the Harlem Presbyterian Church; In the matter, &c., Hefferen; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray; granted.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Russell; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Gardner vs. Hageman; motion granted on payment of $15 Referee's fees.

Knowles vs. Toone; extra allowance of three per cent. granted.

Harris vs. Harris; Application denied. See memorandum.

Stephens vs. Stephens; Smith vs. Brague. See memorandums.

In the matter, &c., Killam; application granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Weber vs. Bang; findings of fact filed with Clerk of Equity.

By Judge Larremore.

Davis et al. vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Strong, Receiver, vs. Edwards et al. See opinions.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a meeting yesterday at their offices, when the following report with accompanying resolutions was presented by President Orton:

To the Directors:

The net profits of the company for the eight years commencing July 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1874, those for the present month of June being estimated, are $23,077,069 23.

Of this sum there has been distributed in dividends to stockholders	$4,857,239 34
Disbursed for interest on the company's bonds	2,530,749 98
Total	$7,387,989 32

The balance, $15,689,079 91, is represented as follows:

Paid for the construction of new lines and the erection of additional wires	$4,920,863 53
Paid for the stock of companies leased to the Western Union, subject to an annual rental	700,299 95
Western Union stock (72,877 shares)	4,054,483 07
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock (47,710 shares)	1,173,509 00
International Ocean Telegraph stock (10,384 shares)	961,556 52
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock (56,636 shares)	597,585 50
Anglo-American Telegraph stock (£1,-308)	10,000 00
Western Electric Manufacturing Company stock (500 shares)	39,000 00
Western Union bonds redeemed and cancelled	1,068,575 00
Western Union building, Broadway and Dey street, mortgage sinking fund	60,000 00
Real estate, exclusive of Broadway and Dey street property	328,769 86
Patent (the Page and Duplex Telegraph)	61,758 00
Cable steamer	12,665 19
Western Union bonds, not cancelled ($7,500,)	6,750 00
Fraction of share, old issue, redeemed and cancelled	42 50
Total	$13,990,863 02
Leaving a balance of net profits	$1,698,216 89
Represented as follows:	
Cash on hand and due from agents	475,000 00
Call loans	400,000 00
Advanced on account of the new building, Broadway and Dey street, in excess of the building mortgage bonds	300,000 00
Poles, wire, and other materials and supplies on hand	423,216 89
Total	$1,698,226 89

Of this sum, $1,400,000 is the net profit for the six months ending June 30th inst., about $740,000 being the net profit of April, May, and June. This is an increase of more than $250,000 over the net profits of the same three months last year, (1873.)

In view of the large reduction in rates throughout the South and West which took effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and of the universal depression in most kinds of business which followed the financial panic of September last, such a result is most gratifying, and seems to furnish grounds for the belief that as the general business of the country improves the receipts and profits of the company will continue to increase.

The Executive Committee have had under consideration for some time past the subject of a disposition of the unappropriated profits above stated. They were at first inclined to recommend a dividend equal to the net earnings of the current six months, which would be about four per cent. on the capital outstanding. To do this, however, would necessitate either the funding of the amounts expended for construction and on the new building in excess of the loan made for that purpose, or the sale of a portion of the company's stock now in the treasury. On mature deliberation, it is deemed advisable to do neither, but to limit the dividend to the profits of the current quarter. This course they have unanimously advised me to recommend to the board, and in pursuance I submit the following resolutions:

Whereas, The business and financial condition of the company justify the resumption of regular dividends to the stockholders, which, in the judgment of this board, should be made quarterly; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of two per cent. from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 15th day of July next.

Resolved, That for the purpose of such dividend the stock books be closed at the close of business on the 25th instant, and be opened on the morning of the 16th of July. WM. ORTON.

The report of the President was accepted and approved, and the resolutions adopted unanimously. The declaration of a dividend by the company, though not altogether unexpected on the street, THE TIMES having announced it several days ago on the authority of President Orton, imparted a firm tone to the stock, which advanced to 73. Later there was a slight falling off in consequence of a rumor that Mr. Orton was about soon to resign the Presidency of the company. It was stated that Mr. Orton had determined to resign in consequence of failing health. In the event of his resignation Mr. A. B. Cornell would doubtless take his place.

MAIL NEWS.

On most of the Southern and Western mail routes the time-tables have been changed since the 1st of the present month. From St. Louis the mails are brought by the New-Jersey Central and by the Erie railroads. The mail which left that city at 6 A. M. on the 1st, by the New-Jersey Central, arrived at 10 P. M. on the 2d, bringing the newspaper exchanges, which formerly did not arrive until Wednesday morning early on Tuesday night. The Erie mail train, which was due here from St. Louis on the same evening at 6:50 P. M., did not arrive until 9:15 P. M. The mails which left Cincinnati at 7 P. M. on the 1st arrived at the New-York Post Office on the 2d at 10 P. M., making the time in twenty-seven hours. The New-Orleans mail for New-York, which left the former city at 5 P. M. on the 30th May by the South-western route, arrived here at 5:45 P. M. on the 2d inst. Some years ago this mail required eight days to reach this City. The mail trains do not always make their trips in the appointed time, owing to delays which may occur on the road. There is also a difference in the regular time of the mails between any two places, according to the routes taken.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

During the month of May there were sixty-three meetings held at the Produce Exchange, including regular meetings and meetings of committees, sixty new members qualified and four members died. The total receipts for the month were $30,001 91, and disbursements $3,083 34. Donations of books and pamphlets were received from twenty-four different sources.

TWO GERMAN SUICIDES.

Mrs. Catherine Bauer, aged forty-seven years, residing at No. 174 East Houston street, has been despondent for some time past, owing to losing her three children. Yesterday morning she took Paris green and died soon after. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest....Cecilia Burkhardt, aged forty-nine years, of Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, has been a hopeless invalid for the last two years. Yesterday morning she committed suicide by taking Paris green. Coroner Kessler has been notified.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1900 Western Union.. 71⅝	500 Erie Railway..... 33⅝
1400 do........ 71⅝	500 do...... 33¼
1100 do......s3. 71½	500 do...... 33⅛
800 do........ 71½	400 do...... 33⅜
500 do........ 71⅝	400 do...... 33¼
1000 do........ 71¾	500 do...... 33⅜
400 do......c. 71¾	1500 do...... 33⅜
500 do........ 71⅞	200 do...... 33⅛
500 do......b3. 71⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 108¾
700 do........ 72	100 At. & Pacific Pf.. 15¼
1200 do........ 72⅛	1000 Un. Pacific..... 26⅛
500 do......s3. 72	900 do...... 26¼
1900 do........ 72	200 do...... 26⅜
200 do......c. 72	600 do...... 26⅛
800 N. Y. C. & Hud... 97	100 do......b3. 26¼
100 do........ 97⅜	800 do...... 26⅜
200 do........ 97¼	200 St. Paul..... 32⅜
100 do......s3. 97¼	400 do...... 32¼
300 Pacific Mail..... 42⅛	200 do...... 32⅜
300 do......c. 42	200 do......c. 32⅜
100 Ohio & Miss..... 23⅜	700 North-western..... 39¼
100 do......c. 23⅜	300 do......s3. 39¼
500 Lake Shore..... 71¼	300 do...... 39½
500 do........ 71⅜	100 do...... 39¼
500 do......s3. 71½	100 do...... 39⅜
1500 do........ 71½	200 do...... 39¼
300 do......c. 71⅜	200 do...... 39⅜
100 do........ 71⅛	100 do......c. 39¼
100 do........ 71¼	100 C., C. & I. C... 19
500 do........ 71½	200 Rock Island...s3. 95½
500 do........ 71⅝	100 do...... 95¾
2500 do........ 71¾	800 do...... 96
1300 do........ 71⅞	100 do...... 96⅛
400 do......c. 72	200 do...... 96
600 do........ 72	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 35⅛
1400 do........ 71⅞	400 do...... 35¼
4500 do........ 71¾	300 do......c. 35½
2000 do........ 71⅞	300 do...... 35½
500 do........ 72	100 do...... 35⅝
200 do........ 71⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg........12.117	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68........12.116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 63	300 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 26¼
2,000 Al. & Sus. 1st.104	1500 do...... 26⅜
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.106	800 do......b3. 26½
3,000 W. Pac. bds... 85	200 do...... 26½
(In yesterday's list should have been)	300 do...... 26⅜
	300 do...... 26¼
	500 do...... 26¼
	300 do......s3. 26⅛
3,000 W. Pac. bds... 85½	1500 do...... 26
4,000 C. & Mil 1st.. 94¾	200 do...... 25⅞
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st. 99½	20 Cl. & P. Guar.b. c. 87⅝
2,000 Del., L. & W. Conv. x int...102½	800 L. Sh. & M.So.b. c. 72
	700 do...... 72⅛
2,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup.Gold bds. 79⅞	100 do......s3. 72
	100 do...... 71⅞
500 M. & Ess. 2d..104	100 do...... 72⅛
3,000 do.........104¼	100 do......c. 72
1,000 M. & E. 7s,'71. 94¼	300 do...... 72
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st	200 do......s3. 72
coupon on...... 51¼	500 do...... 72⅛
2,000 L. Sh. 2d Con.	1300 do...... 72¼
Coup., x int...... 89½	200 do...... 72⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.101½	100 do......b3. 72½
8,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d. 99	100 do...... 72⅜
5,000 C. P. Gold bds. 92½	500 do......s3. 72¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86⅝	1000 do...... 72⅜
14,000 do......... 86½	1000 do...... 72¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 78¼	500 do...... 72⅜
1,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc. 82½	500 do...... 72¼
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d. 95¼	700 do......s3. 72⅛
5,000 do......... 95⅛	600 do......b3. 72¼
3,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 93	400 do...... 72⅛
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. Div.... 80¼	500 do......s3. 72
	500 do...... 72
1,000 Long Dk. bds. 99½	800 do......s3. 71⅞
2,000 Buf. & E. New. 97	1000 do...... 71⅞
2,000 So. Pac. bds, of Missouri... 60	500 do......b2. 71⅞
	1000 do...... 71¾
22 Fourth Nat. Bnk.106	50 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 40½
5 Del. & H. Canal..117	10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 97
25 do....b. c.117	300 do....b. c. 97½
1300 West. Un...b. c. 72⅛	300 do...... 97⅜
100 do......c. 72⅛	40 do...... 97⅝
300 do........ 72	100 do...... 97⅜
200 do......s3. 72⅛	200 do......c. 97½
500 do........ 72¼	100 do......s3. 97⅜
100 do........ 72⅜	100 do...... 97¼
1800 do........ 72½	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 39¼
100 do......b3. 72½	200 do......c. 39¼
200 do......s3. 72⅜	400 do...... 39½
500 do........ 72⅜	400 do...... 38⅞
100 do......b3. 72⅜	300 do...... 39
200 do........ 72¼	300 do...... 38⅞
200 do........ 72⅛	5 Chic. & Rock Is.. 96½
1500 do........ 72⅛	100 do....b. c. 95⅞
800 do........ 72	100 do...... 96⅛
200 do......s3. 72	100 do...... 96⅛
1100 do........ 72⅛	100 do......s3. 96
100 Erie.......b. c. 33⅛	400 do...... 95½
100 do......b3. 33⅛	100 A. & T. H.Pf.b. c. 30
500 Harlem.........127	900 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 32½
200 do....b. c.127	500 do......s3. 32¼
600 do........126¾	100 do...... 32⅜
200 do......s3.126¾	600 do...... 32⅜
200 do........126½	100 do......b3. 32⅜
100 Pac. M...b. c.s60. 41½	100 do...... 32½
100 do......s60. 41⅝	200 do...... 32½
100 do........ 42	300 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 35¼
400 do......c. 42⅛	100 do...... 35⅛
200 do......s3. 42¼	100 do......b3. 35⅛
200 do........ 42⅛	100 do...... 35⅞
100 do......b3. 42⅛	300 do...... 36
600 do........ 42¼	300 do...... 35⅞
100 do......b3. 42½	100 do...... 35½
200 do........ 42⅛	100 do...... 35⅜
600 do........ 42	100 do......b3. 35⅜
200 do........ 41⅞	100 do...... 35⅜
200 do......c. 41¾	700 Del., L. & W.b. c.108⅝
300 do........ 41⅜	75 do......108½
250 Am. Express.... 64	100 do......108⅜
5 do....b. c. 64½	200 O. & M...b. c.s3. 23⅜
75 do........ 64	100 do......s3. 23½
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57	100 do...... 23⅜
100 do........ 56½	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 18⅞
15 N. J. Cent...b. c.106⅜	100 do...... 18¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union... 72½	200 Rock Island..s30. 95⅝
200 do........ 72⅜	100 do......c. 95⅝
300 do......s3. 72⅜	100 St. Paul........ 32⅞
2800 do........ 72¼	200 do...... 32⅞
900 do........ 72⅜	100 St. Paul Pf..... 52¼
1000 do......c. 72⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.... 23⅞
300 do........ 72⅝	200 do...... 23¾
300 do......s3. 72¼	100 do...... 23¾
200 do........ 72⅛	600 Toledo & Wab.... 35¼
1400 do........ 72¼	100 do......b3. 35⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H.... 97⅛	100 do...... 35⅜
300 do......s3. 97	100 do...... 35⅝
500 do........ 97	100 do...... 35⅜
1000 do........ 97	200 do...... 35½
300 do........ 97¼	100 do......b3. 35⅜
100 do......s3. 97	400 do...... 35½
600 Erie........ 33⅜	800 do......c. 35⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 71⅞	700 Harlem........126
100 do......b3. 72	100 do......125¾
100 do......s3. 71⅞	200 do......126
600 do........ 71⅞	400 Union Pacific...... 26
1000 do......c. 71⅜	100 do......b3. 26
100 do........ 71⅜	600 do...... 25⅞
300 do........ 71⅜	100 do...... 26
300 do........ 72	200 do...... 26⅛
200 do........ 72⅛	200 do...... 26⅛
700 do........ 72¼	200 do...... 26⅛
1400 do........ 72⅛	400 do......b3. 26
300 do........ 72	300 do...... 25⅞
400 do......b3. 72⅛	300 do...... 25⅞
500 do......s3. 71⅞	300 do......c. 25⅞
800 do........ 71⅞	1000 do...... 25¾
48 N. Y., N. H. & H..132	100 Panama........106⅛
100 North-western.s3. 38¼	100 Illinois Central.... 95
100 do........ 38¾	100 Pacific Mail...... 42
300 do........ 39	200 do...... 41⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Erie 4th.... 96½	100 N. J. C...b. c. s15.106½
4,000 U. Pacific 1st... 86½	100 do......s3.106½
2,000 C.&N.W.Coup. G. Bds.... 79⅞	10 do......106⅞
	400 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 71⅞
18,000 D., L. & W. C..102½	500 do...... 72
2,000 D. & H. R. '91.107	400 do...... 72⅛
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. B... 92	500 do...... 72⅛
5,000 L. I. 1st...b. c. 90	200 do...... 72⅛
600 West. Union..b. c. 72⅜	800 do...... 72
500 do......s30. 72⅜	1000 do...... 71⅞
500 do........ 72¼	2400 do...... 71¾
2000 do........ 72⅜	300 do......b3. 71⅞
25 do........ 72¼	3000 do...... 71⅝
550 do........ 72⅝	300 Ill. Central...b. c. 94
900 do........ 72⅜	800 C. & P. Gd...b. c. 87½
200 do......b3. 72½	100 do...... 87¼
500 do........ 72⅝	200 U. Pac......b. c. s3. 25⅝
400 do........ 72¾	1000 do...... 25⅜
600 do........ 72⅞	400 do...... 25¾
100 do........ 73	1100 do...... 25⅞
100 do......b3. 72⅞	700 do...... 25¾
100 do......s3. 72¾	300 do...... 25⅜
200 do........ 72⅝	1900 do...... 25½
200 do......s3. 72⅝	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 39¼
200 do........ 72⅝	200 do...... 38⅞
400 do........ 72½	200 do...... 38¾
300 do........ 72⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56¼
1800 do........ 72¼	100 A. & P. Pf....b. c. 15
1600 do........ 72⅛	100 C. & R. I...b. c. c. 95½
1100 do........ 72	200 do...... 95⅜
2200 do........ 71⅞	300 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 32¼
500 do........ 71⅝	300 do...... 32⅜
1600 do........ 71¾	100 do...... 32¼
500 do........ 71⅞	300 T.,W.&W..b.c.s3. 35⅜
300 do......s3. 72	300 do......s3. 35⅜
100 do........ 72⅛	100 do...... 35¼
1500 do........ 72	300 do...... 35⅛
800 do........ 71⅞	200 do...... 35¼
200 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.b3. 97	100 Pa. R. of Mo..b. c. 41
200 Erie........b. c. 33⅝	100 Md. Coal Co...... 19
100 do........ 33⅜	20 Am. Exp.....b. c. 64¼
400 do........ 33⅜	200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 41¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$45,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '65, new.......116¼	500 Lake Shore...s3. 71⅝
	1000 do...... 71¾
1000 N. Y. C. &H..s30. 96½	1000 do...... 71⅞
200 do........ 97	300 do...... 72
1000 do......s60. 96	500 do......b3. 72½
100 do......b3. 97	500 do...... 72⅜
600 do........ 97⅛	2600 do...... 72¼
200 do........ 97¼	100 do...... 72⅜
200 West. Union..b3. 72	200 do......b3. 72⅜
200 do........ 72	500 Union Pacific...... 25½
200 do........ 72⅛	200 do...... 25⅝
300 do......s3. 72	1900 do...... 25⅞
300 do........ 72⅜	600 do......b3. 26
1100 do......b3. 72¼	400 do...... 26
700 do........ 72¼	500 do...... 26⅛
700 do........ 72⅜	100 St. Paul...... 32⅜
2800 do........ 72½	200 do...... 32½
1700 do........ 72⅝	100 Rock Island...... 95⅜
300 Pacific Mail...... 41¾	600 do......s30. 95
800 do........ 41⅞	100 do......s30. 94⅞
100 do........ 42	200 do...... 95½
500 Erie.......s30. 33⅝	200 do...... 95⅝
200 do........ 33⅜	300 C., C. & I. C..... 18¾
200 do........ 33⅝	200 Tol. & Wab..... 35¼
300 do........ 33⅞	200 do......b3. 35½
100 Ill. Central..... 94	200 do...... 35⅜
100 North-western... 38⅞	100 do......b3. 35⅞
100 do........ 39	200 do...... 35⅞
100 Harlem.........126½	

WEDNESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The influence of a new Secretary of the Treasury was felt in the Gold Room and on the Foreign Exchanges this forenoon. We do not know that anything was positively done at the Department at Washington to-day, but we have felt quite sure for several weeks, and so expressed the opinion in this column, that whoever might be made Secretary, if a practical man, his earliest action would be to turn his new 5 per cents of 1881, of which $185,000,000 remain unsold, to good account at present market prices, above the par of Gold, and that his accession would more likely put Gold down than up. The rumor from Washington to-day is that he has accepted a favorable bid for $5,000,000, and will call in for redemption, after 90 days' notice, a corresponding sum of the 6 per cents 5-20s of 1862. Messrs. L. Von Hoffman & Co., and Messrs. Philip Speyer & Co. are credited with the purchase of the new Bonds, and if this be so the operation will supply about £1,000,000 Sterling Exchange on their friends in London. There is also a well-founded rumor that the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey have secured £2,000,000, (or about $10,000,000,) in London on the first mortgage of their Wyoming Coal and Iron property, the control of which they acquired some time ago. These negotions, and the pending weekly sale of $1,500,000 Treasury Gold to-morrow, have weakened the price of gold to 111⅝ per cent., and the rate for 60 days' Bills on London to $4 87½ to the £ Sterling.

The dullness on the Stock Exchange continues, but it can hardly be said after the market of to-day that the depression has increased on the general Share list. In the forenoon prices were somewhat better than yesterday, and at the close the average quotations were slightly improved. The Western Telegraph Company, after considering their accounts as to gross and net earnings, declared a cash Quarterly Dividend of *Two per cent.*, payable in July, with the expectation that at least this rate can be maintained hereafter.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅝	120⅜
American Gold	112	111⅝
Bills on London. 60 days	$4 88	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	95½	95¾
Pacific Mail	41½	42
St. Paul Common	32½	32½
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52¾
Western Union	71½	72⅝
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅛
Lake Shore	71⅛	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash	35¼	35⅞
North-west	38¾	39¼
North-west Preferred	55½	56¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	108¼
Central of New-Jersey	105½	106¼
Panama	106½	106½
Erie	33⅜	33¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23⅛

The Share speculation left off decidedly better than last night, and if a successful agreement should be reached in Congress and approved by the President on the Currency bill, following the accession of the new Secretary of the Treasury, the chances should be in favor of a better market.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott was to-day made President of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, in place of the late Mr. J. Edgar Thomson. This very proper and able selection was fully anticipated in Philadelphia after the decease of Mr. Thomson.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $73,000 Gold Interest and $15,000 Gold Principal of the Public Debt to-day. The Customs receipts, $267,000.

The following are the Exchange Board offers for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81...116⅝	5-20 coup. n. i., '65...119⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81...121½	5-20 registered, '67...116¼
5-20 registered, '62...115¼	5-20 coupon, '67...120⅝
5-20 coupon, '62...115¼	5-20 coupon, '68...120⅜
5-20 registered, '64...116½	10-40 registered...114¼
5-20 coupon, '64...116⅞	10-40 coupon...114⅝
5-20 registered, '65...116½	5s registered, '81...115¼
5-20 coupon, '65...118	5s coupon, '81...115¼
5-20 reg. n. i., '65...116¼	6s Currency, '95-9...114½

And the following for the State Stocks:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 25	N. C. 6s. A. & Oct... 20
Ark.7s.L.R.&Ft.S.is. 14	N.C.6s,N.C.R.Ja.&J. 45
Ark.7s, Memp.&L.R. 14	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 45
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 14	N.C.6s, N.C.R., coup. off Jan. & July.... 28
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 14	
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.... 14	N.C.6s,N.C.R., coup. off Apr. & Oct..... 28
Cal. 7s...........112½	
Conn. 6s.........103½	Ohio 6s, '75.....100½
Georgia 6s......... 75	Ohio 6s, '81.....102½
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 90	Ohio 6s, '86.....106½
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 79	R. I. 6s.......102½
Ga. 7s, gold bds.... 79	S. Car. 6s....... 25
Indiana 5s.........101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 15
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877....100	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 16½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879....100	S. C. 6s, Fun.Act.'66. 17
Ill. War Loan.......100	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89,J.&J. 17
Kentucky 6s........100	S.C.6s, L.C.'89,A.&O. 16
La. 6s........... 20	S. C. 7s, of '88..... 19
La. new bds....... 20	Tenn. 6s, old..... 81
La. 7s, Peniten'y.... 20	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.. 63½
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 15	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 81
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 20	Tenn. 6s, new series. 63
Mich. 6s, '78-79....101½	Texas 10s of '76..... 91
Mich. 6s, '83.......101½	Va. 6s, old.... 30
Mich. 7s, '78.......100½	Va. 6s, new bds... 32
Mo. 6s........... 97	Va. 6s, con. bds..... 50⅜
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.is. 95	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 11
N. C. 6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America........151	Market........119
Central National....101	Mechanics'.......136
Chatham.........127	Mech. Banking As.. 90
City...........300	Mercantile.......113
Citizens'.......127½	Merchants'.......127
Commerce.......121½	Merchants' Ex.....110½
Continental......100	Nassau.........105
Corn Exchange.....123	New-York........127
Fourth National....105¾	N. Y. Nat. Ex.... 95
Fulton.........150	Ninth National....100
Gallatin National....128	North America.... 90
German American.... 89½	Pacific.........155
Gold Exchange.....110½	People's........145
Hanover........101¼	Phenix.......... 99
Irving.........125	Shoe & Leather....153
Leather Manuf.....185	State of New-York..125
Manhattan........149	Tradesmen's......155
Manuf. & Merch's'.... 40	Union..........135

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..104	Kala. & W. P. 1st.... 50
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 99	Lake Sh. div. bds.... 95¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 22	L. S. cons. coup. 1st. 97
Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 97½	L. Sh. cons. coup. 2d. 89½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st. 93	Mar. & Cin. 1st......100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 50	Mich. C.cons.7s,1902. 95⅝
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽c. 1st.110	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82..108
Chi., R. I. & Pac....105⅜	N. J. So. 1st, 6s..... 25
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 99¼	N. Y. & N. H. 5s.....100
Cen. of N. J.1st new.106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93
Cen. of N. J. cons. c.101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 96
Am. Dock & I. bds...100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101½
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10,	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.107
P. D........ 91½	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.106
Chi. & N. W. S. F....103	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...100⅝
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 95⅞	Har. 1st, 7s, coup....104
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....101	Har. 1st, 7s, reg.....103¾
C. & N. W. c. G. bs. 79¾	North Mo. 1st....... 84
Gal. & Chi. ext......102	Ohio & M. cons. S. F. 90½
Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 98¾	Ohio & Miss. cons... 90
Penins. 1st, conv.... 60	Ohio & M. 2d cons... 70
Del., L. & W. 2d.....105	Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 92
Del., L. & W. 7s, c..102⅜	West. Pac. bds..... 85
Mor. & Es. 2d.......104¼	Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 86½
Mor. & Es. conv. bs. 93	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 77½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 94¼	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 82⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	Pac. of Mo. 2d....... 73
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 97	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.100
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 96⅛	P., F. W. & C. 1st....105¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 91	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 95
Long Dock bonds... 99	Clev. & P. con. S. S.. 97½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.100	Clev. & P. 3d........100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75..100½	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 82
Dub. & S. City 1st... 95	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92½
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 81½	Alt. & T. H. 1st......100
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7₽ct.102½	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s.... 99
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex... 95
C., P. & Ash. n. bds. 96½	T.&W.1st, St. L. div. 80
Det., M. & Tol. bds.. 93½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93⅛
Buff. & Erie n. bds.. 96¼	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 82

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—JUNE 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100½
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	125	125¼
Pennsylvania Central	96	96¼
Reading	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18½
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	87¼	87½
Lehigh Gold Loan	98	98¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—A small amount of these investment securities, due in 1893, either registered or coupon interest, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16c.@16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 422 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 16,954 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 175 bales; gross, 175 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,125 bales; sales, 53 bales; stock, 15,592 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton irregular and easier; Middling, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 16⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅜c.; Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 689 bales; gross, 1,077 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 79,594 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 269 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,434 bales.

GALVESTON, June 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 125 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,899 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 35½c. Resin steady; $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard, $2 55 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet and steady at $2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	89	Resin, bbls	4,414
Cotton, bales	1,777	Spirits Turp., bbls	362
Broom-corn, bales	59	Crude Turp., bbls	194
Copper, bars	95	Tallow, pkgs	57
Eggs, bbls	2,324	Cut-meats, pkgs	202
Flour, bbls	24,351	Lard, tcs	49
Meal, bags	80	Butter, pkgs	3,423
Wheat, bushels	67,550	Cheese, pkgs	3,028
Corn, bushels	16,490	Oil-cake, pkgs	799
Oats, bushels	2,800	Pea-nuts, bushels	600
Rye, bushels	8,320	Pea-nuts, bags	121
Beans, bbls	85	Rice, tcs	156
Hemp, bales	6	Starch, pkgs	1,934
Hides, No	276	Tobacco, hhds	430
Hides, bdls	425	Tobacco, pkgs	1,117
Leather, sides	5,579	Wool, bales	372
Tar, bbls	600	Whisky, bbls	504

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—23,500 bushels Wheat, 2,450 bxs. Cheese, 428 bales Cotton, 644 pks. Tobacco.

By the brig Navasota, for Lubeck—2,004 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Prince, for Antwerp—27,597 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Victoria, for Alexandria—11,900 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Saga, for Rotterdam—23,490 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nescio, for Cork—1,630 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hants County, for Hamburg—4,130 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Amy, for Penarth Roads—11,003 bushels Corn.

By the bark Reinhold, for Konigsberg—2,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark J. E. Brett, for Konigsberg—3,265 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hohenzollern, for Bremen—4 cks. Beeswax, 130 rolls Leather, 132 bbls. Pork, 121 bxs. Bacon, 766 bxs. Shoe-pegs, 5 cases Cigars, 4,424 bags Corn, 205 hhds. Tobacco, 800 bbls. Resin, 27 tcs. Pork, 47 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2,959 bxs. Cheese, 40 bales Tobacco, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25 bbls. Casings, 6 bbls. Flour, 14 cases Pumps.

By the ship Elsinore, for Cronstadt—3,905 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Hohenzollern, for Drammen—1,843 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Southern Home, for Pernambuco—700 bbls. Flour, 315 pks. Lard, 2 pks. Lamps, 232 bbls. Resin, 3,000 cases Petroleum, 2 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 500 reams Paper.

By the brig Gra Von Arnim, for Stettin—1,806 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Oneco, for Dunedin, &c.—87,400 gallons Petroleum, 1,032 cases Furniture, 472 pks. Hardware, 11 pks. Machinery, 47 bbls. Oil-cake, 26 cases Preserves, 5 cases Whisky, 68 4 pks. Agricultural Implements, 22 cases Sewing-machines, 720 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 624 pks. Woodenware, 5 cases Organs, 250 Oars, 10 cases Nails, 11 cases Tacks, 18 pks. Pumps, 7 cases Clocks, 465 cases Oysters, 659 pks. Drugs, 30 pks. Perfumery, 55 bbls. Resin, 55,270 ℔s. Tobacco, 135 cases Milk, 8 cases Fruit, 40 bbls. Plaster, 90 cases Maizena, 484 feet Lumber.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive since our last at $6 75 ₽ 100 ℔s. Pearls wholly nominal at about $9 ₽ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Dull at 32½c.@36c. for fair to very choice.

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₽ ℔.

COAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for supplies at firm prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ₽ ton.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally quiet within the previous range.

COFFEE—In slack request and weak in value, quotations being more or less nominal, buyers claiming further concessions. Sales, 4,150 bags Rio, by the Medea, on private terms. At auction 1,735 mats Bon Thynne were sold at 18¼c.@18⅝c., gold. The offering of 5,400 bags Rio was withdrawn, the bidding having been unsatisfactory. A sale of a cargo of 5,000 bags Rio was also rumored, but without reliable particulars.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₽ ℔.; sales, 559 bales to spinners and 10 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been quite brisk, but prices have been quoted 1-16c.@2-16c. ₽ ℔. lower, closing, however, about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,800 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on last evening and 26,800 bales to-day,) and 3,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17 7-16c.@17 15-32c.; July, 17 27-32c.; August, 18 7-32c.@18¼c.; September, 18 5-32c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17½c.@17 9-16c.; December, 17½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,777 bales, including 301 bales from Norfolk, 873 bales from Charleston, 175 bales from Wilmington, and 428 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,382 bales, and thus far this week, 11,383 bales, against 15,817 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,674,232 bales, against 3,416,607 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 15,083 bales; to the Continent, 5,586 bales. Stock in New-York, 130,588 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 303,759 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17 5-16	17 5-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞
Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾
Good Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20

CORDAGE—Dull at a shade lower figures.

EGGS—Have been in more demand within the range of 14c.@17½c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings at 15½c.@16c. for good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted about steady, with rather less urgency on the part of holders to place supplies of desirable lots, especially of shipping Extras and Minnesota stock, which have been in fair request. Superfine and No. 2 grades have been quiet, and the poorer qualities difficult to market. The sales since our last have been 12,450 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for inferior to fair; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6 15@$6 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 45@$7 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping at $6 25@$7 60 ₽ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour quiet; prices essentially unchanged. Sales, 1,050 bbls....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 400 bbls....Corn-meal less active, but without further alteration as to values. Sales, 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher on an active demand for shipment, stimulated, in part, by the reduction in ocean freights, especially by the Liverpool steam lines. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after and quoted steadier in price, the inquiry having been mostly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 175,000 bushels at $1 49@$1 51½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 50@$1 51 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota stock, and $1 50 for good No. 1 Duluth do.; $1 47@$1 48, mainly at $1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 46 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 40@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 50@$1 57 for Red Western, the inside rate for very poor; $1 58@$1 65 for White do.; $1 57 for Red Canada, (Winter,) in bond; $1 50 for Canada Club, in bond. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted, but the bids have not been satisfactory to holders, who have been claiming an advance, thus checking operations....Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, on a reduced offering of prime samples, which have been in more urgent request, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 85,000, at 78c.@81c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c. for boat-loads, closing with this rate bid for prime; 80c.@81½c. for old Mixed do.; 81c.@83½c. for Yellow Western....Of Rye, 2,200 bushels State sold on private terms; market firm....Barley, Malt and Peas about as last quoted....Oats have further advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel on limited offerings and a good demand, especially for White, for trade purposes. Sales, 75,000 bushels at 62c.@64½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 63c.@64c. for fair to prime; 62½c. for mixed do., in store; 66c.@69c. for White Western, from track and afloat; 66c. for do., in store....Feed selling moderately within the range of $23@$31 ₽ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been depressed and lower on a moderate trade, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ₽ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in limited request, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@75c. ₽ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote Bale Hay by the ton, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $27@$28; Hay, fair to good Timothy, $24@$26; Hay, shipping grade, $20@$21; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $13@$14; Straw, No. 1 Oat, $18@$20.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, with American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.35c., ₽ ℔.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts 700 bales sold at 2 3-16c.@2¼c., currency, ₽ ℔. Market steady, but otherwise quiet.

LEATHER—A restricted business has been reported in most kinds within our range. We quote Sole: Hemlock tonnages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c., ₽ ℔....Crop slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ₽ ℔....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c., ₽ ℔.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations about as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, with Strained quoted rather weak at $2 75 per 280 ℔s. Sales, 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $4@$5 per 280 ℔s....Tar unchanged....City Pitch quoted at $3, free on board, but quiet....Spirits Turpentine moderately active, at 39½c.@40c.; sales, 350 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Quiet and rather weak in price; 10 tons City sold at $42 50, gold.

OILS—Inactive and rather irregular in price; 1,500 gallons Neatsfoot sold at 80c.; Linseed quoted at 94c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—Crude more active at about steady rates; sales 5,000 bbls., June deliveries, at 5¼c., in bulk, with shipping lots quoted at 9¼c....Refined rather weaker in price, on a moderate movement; sales 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at 13⅛c., closing at about 13c. for prompt delivery; and 2,500 bbls., first ten days in July, at 13⅛c.; and at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., deliverable within the first ten days of July, at 13c. ₽ gallon....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha sold to the extent of 3,000 bbls. at 7½c. for early shipment.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and held with much more firmness, with a good demand noted, mostly speculative. Sales for early delivery include 300 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 75, closing at $17 87½@$17 90; 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15; with Prime Mess quoted at $15 75@$16. And for forward delivery 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $18@$18 05, closing at $18 05@$18 12½; with June options quoted at $17 87½@$18; and August at $18 35 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet, and quoted down to 7½c.@7¾c. for City....Cut-meats quoted about steady on, however, a tame movement. Western cured stock scarce. Sales, 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.; 500 Smoked Hams, 16 ℔s., at 12c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 10¼c., and 17,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12@9 ℔s., at 9½c.@9½c....Bacon scarce and inactive; held quite firmly; sales, 135 bxs. City Long Clear at 10 3-16c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅝c.@10½c....Lard advanced 3-16c. ₽ ℔. on meagre offerings of stock, with a moderately active inquiry noted, mainly speculative, the market closing rather less buoyantly. Sales for early delivery embrace 100 tcs. Western Steam at 11⅛c., closing at 11⅛c.@11 9-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 350 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11c.@11¼c., closing at 11c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 10⅝c.; and small lots of Refined at 11⅝c.@11¾c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam 2,000 tcs., June options, at 11½c.@11 9-16c., closing at 11 9-16c.; 3,250 tcs. July, at 11¾c.@11 11-16c., closing at about 11 11-16c.; and 750 tcs. August, at 11⅞c., closing at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c....Beef steady but inactive; 80 bbls. sold....Butter has been in fair request, and the better grades have been held with firmness; less desirable qualities rather depressed. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 28c.@32c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 16c.@27c. for Western....Cheese has been in moderate demand, partly for export, at about former rates; State Factories, fair to choice, quoted at 12½c.@15½c., chiefly at 14½c.@15½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14c.; Western, 8c.@14½c. ₽ ℔.

SALT—Has been in liberal supply and slack request, as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine, $1 70@$2 85 from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been inactive at 5½c., gold.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, with prices quoted about steady. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central America, trimmed, 60c.; Central America, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ₽ ℔. Tampico Goat, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ₽ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in rather more request, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do., at 8¾c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite active for Raw, prices of which have been again quoted a trifle firmer, closing strong. Refiners have been buying freely. Sales have been made to-day of 3,338 hhds. and 460 bxs. including 2,849 hhds. refining Cuba, common to prime, at 7⅝c.@8¼c.; 41 hhds. grocery do. at 8⅝c., 309 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 160 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.; 300 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c.; 50 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 9-16c.; 89 hhds. Melado on private terms. Other considerable sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We now quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@8½c.@8 9-16c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars have been quite active with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅝c., A's at 9¾c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active demand at very firm prices; sales, 185,000 ℔s. at 7¾c.@8c. for good to strictly prime, closing with best City quoted at 8c.@8 1-16c. ₽ ℔....Of Stearine, 10,000 ℔s. prime City, in hhds., sold at 12½c., closing at 12½c.@12¾c. for the best samples....Of Grease, 13,000 ℔s. sold at 6¼c.@8c., mainly at 8c. ₽ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet at drooping prices; 1,200 half chests Japan sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 per gallon, but inactive; 100 bbls. sold.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement has been noted in the way of Grain and Petroleum freights. Grain room has been quoted much lower by the Liverpool steam lines, and otherwise generally weak. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been quoted about steady, with the main inquiry for Baltic ports, and for Gibraltar and orders. There was not much animation in the line of general cargo for either British ports or the Continent, and rates were irregular. Lumber vessels in quite moderate request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₽ bushel; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 68,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₽ 60 ℔s.; 2,000 bags Coffee at 32s. 6d.; 400 tons Provisions on the basis of 35s. for Bacon and 40s. for Cheese; and a British ship, 1,199 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ₽ bushel, at which rates the four boat-loads reported on Monday were also taken. Also a British ship, 1,088 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. ₽ bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 457 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 619 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. ₽ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 244 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.; another, 242 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 6s. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; another, 434 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) reported at 7s., with short lay days, and a bark, 986 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian steam-ship, hence, with about 10,000 quarters Wheat at 10s., with privilege of another Continental port, direct, reported at 10s. 9d. ₽ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; also a British ship, 843 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bremen, by steam, 30,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 11d. ₽ bushel; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₽ 280 ℔s.; 250 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds.; and 4,200 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain (one-third of cargo in bags) at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., according to lay days....For the Continent direct, a British ship, 800 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, reported on private terms....For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 369 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s., and a German bark, 323 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do. at 6s. ₽ bbl....For the Baltic, an American bark, 563 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 390 tons, (to arrive,) hence with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. and 30c.; and an American brig, 360 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₽ bbl....For Alicante, an American bark, 303 tons, hence with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 28c....For the Levant, an Austrian bark, 400 tons, hence with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 40c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves on this forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards; prices ranged from 11½c.@12¼c., ₽ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. The herds left over unsold at Harsimus Cove on Monday last were also cleared off on this day. Milch Cows still slow of sale, from $30@$65 ₽ head. Calves slow, from 6½c.@7½c. ₽ ℔. Veals also slow, from 8c.@9c. ₽ ℔. Sheep were scarce, yet trade was very slow, from 5c.@6¼c. ₽ ℔. Lambs were in moderate demand, from 9¼c.@11c. ₽ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City dressed continue dull, from 7⅜c.@7⅝c. ₽ ℔.; general sales at 7½c. ₽ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 203 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt; 202 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7¼c.@7¾c. ₽ ℔s. 63 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 128 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 7½ cwt., strong. Siegel & Moses sold for selves 159 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt., strong; 193 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weights from 7½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., strong. T. Gilles sold for self 104 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾c.; 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ ℔., and $1 off ₽ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 63 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼c. cwt.; 83 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 16 Veals, average weight 135 ℔s. ₽ head. at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; Hume & Elliott sold 111 Calves, weight 15,210 ℔s., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 20 Calves, weight 3,250 ℔s., at 7½c. ₽ ℔.; 12 Veals, weight 2,030 ℔s., at 8c. ₽ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 450 ℔s., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; 132 Sheep, 10,490 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,350 ℔s., at 6½c. ₽ ℔.; 71 Sheep, weight 5,875 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.; had 4 cars of Sheep and Lambs due for to-morrow; 70 Lambs, weight 4,220 ℔s., at 10¼c. ₽ ℔.; 237 Lambs, weight 19,770 ℔s., at 10½c. ₽ ℔.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,110 ℔s., at 11c. ₽ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 63 Sheep, weight 5,240 ℔s., at 5c. ₽ ℔.; 468 Lambs, weight 24,490 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₽ ℔.

There were no fresh quotations of the rates of sale of Dressed Meats on wholesale lots to be had on this forenoon.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 1, 1874—362 head of Horned Cattle, 3,684 Sheep and Lambs, 179 Calves, 3,787 Hogs, 17 Horses; all save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to Fortieth Street Hog Yards. Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and today, 1,341 head of Horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today, 488 Lambs, 5 Cows, 302 Calves. Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and today, 7,363 Hogs, 477 Calves, 520 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,273 head, or 369 cars, against 436 cars for the same time last week; market moderately active, at 15c. ₽ cwt. advance on last week's prices, light fat Cattle selling fully up to heavy grades, buyers purchasing sparingly on account of rates asked by holders; about 1,500 head disposed of; sales of 1,100 Illinois Steers, ranging from 902 to 1,370 ℔s., at 26@$6 45; 100 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,047 ℔s., at $6 25; 137 Texas Stillers, averaging 1,089 ℔s., at $5 45; 32 Texas Steers, averaging 1,040 ℔s., at $5 50; 15 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,033 ℔s., at $5 05; 200 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,092 to 1,214 ℔s., at $6 30@$6 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,400, against 2,600 for the same time last week; market continues dull and depressed; sales, 1,000 Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 127 ℔s., at $6 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrived, 2,900; making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600, against 10,910 for the same time last week: Yorkers, $5 40@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 22¾@$1 23; No. 2 Spring, $1 18⅛, cash or June; $1 17¾, July; No. 3 Spring, $1 14; Rejected, $1 04@$1 05. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 56c., cash or June; 56⅜c., July; 57½c., August; Rejected, 52½c.@52¾c.; High Mixed, 56¼c.@56½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 45½c., cash; 42¾c., July; Rejected, 42½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 90c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 40. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $17 40, cash or June; $17 65, July. Lard active and higher at 11c., cash or June; held higher, and 11¼c. bid for July. Bulk Meats unchanged and no sales. Whisky firm at 95c. Freights—Fair demand, but at lower rates; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.; Wheat do., 5c.; Corn to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 227,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 213,000 bushels Wheat, 269,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, June 3.—The demand for Wool continues good and manufacturers are supplying themselves quite liberally with all available supplies now offering. California Wool continues to attract the most attention, and the new Spring Clip sells readily at 30c.@38½c.; good lots ranging principally from 35c.@36c. Supplies continue to arrive quite freely, and the entire Clip of California will soon be in the hands of consumers. Fleeces are scarce and wanted, and prices range from 55c.@60c. for XX and XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania, and some of our leading mills will soon clear the market of this description. Super and Extra Pulled continue in demand, and have been selling at 40c.@56c.; choice Eastern Supers ranging from 55c.@56c. Combing Wool is in demand, and will meet with a ready sale when a better assortment of new offers. Washed Combing and Delaine sells at 55c.@62c., and Unwashed at 42c.@46c., the latter price for new Kentucky.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 96,756 bushels; Corn, 123,766 bushels; Oats, 34,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 54,508 bushels; Corn, 138,405 bushels; Oats, 15,700 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 45,737 bushels; Corn, 72,341 bushels; Oats, 53,475 bushels. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on range at: Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 25; White, $8 25@$8 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43; do. No. 2 do., $1 37; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 at 71c.; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 71¼c. Oats dull; sales of No. 2 Western at 57½c.; do. No. 2 Milwaukee at 58c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 50@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 3.—Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 41; choice White Canada at $1 80. Corn dull; sales, 4,400 bushels Low Mixed at 70c.@72c., the latter for car-lots. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Peas, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Corn, 1,377,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,800 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Corn, 797,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 52; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 36½, cash or June; $1 33¾, July; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 34@$1 35, cash or June; $1 36, July; No. 3 Red, $1 27½. Corn a shade better; High-mixed, 63c., June; 66c., August; 68c., September; no grade, 61c.; damaged, 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 49½c.; Michigan, 50c. Freights firmer; Wheat, to Buffalo, 5¼c.; to Oswego, 5¾c.@6c. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Butter dull, with large receipts; New-York State and Bradford County choice at 28c.@30c.; Western choice, 23c.@25c.; do. fair to good, 18c.@22c. Cheese—New-York State, 14½c.@15½c.; Western Reserve, choice, 14c.@14½c., half skims, 10c.@13c. Eggs—Pennsylvania, 18c.@19c.; Western, 16c.@17c. Petroleum—Business small; quotations lower; Refined, 11⅞c.@12⅞c. for early June. Flour declining; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 40@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 65. Rye, 98c. Corn dull, 1c.@2c. lower; Yellow, 80c.@81c. Western Mixed, 79c. Oats unsettled; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 63c. Whisky, $1.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 25¼; No. 2, $1 22¾, cash; $1 22¾, June and July. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 44½c. Corn in fair demand, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. Rye firm; No. 1, 89c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, 90c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork strong at $17 50. Hams in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Boxed Middles, 9¾c.@9¾c. Lard—Prime, 10¾c.@11¼c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 25@$1 27. Corn firmer; Mixed, 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 50c.@58c. Rye dull at $1 06. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $18. Lard quiet but firm; Summer Steam, 10¾c., loose; jobbing sales of Kettle at 11½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, $6 65; Clear Rib Sides, $9 15@$9 17½; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon steady; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Whisky steady at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions quiet. Pork—Sales at $18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky—Sales at 95c.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Flour dull; nothing doing. Wheat steady at $1 09 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn higher at 56½c.@57c., on track. Oats higher at 43c.@44c., on track. Rye dull at 90c. Whisky higher at 96c. Provisions quiet, only a small order trade. Live Hogs steady at $4 40@$4 75 for light; $5 15@$5 40 for Bacon; $5 40@$5 70 for heavy. Cattle firm at $2@$5 50 for common to choice Texans; $4@$4 75 for medium to fair Butchers'; $5@$6 25 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Wheat continues very dull. Rye—None in the market. Corn neglected. Barley and Malt—Nothing to note. Oats are lower. The following are the quotations at which they are held: No. 2 Mixed Western, 61c.; No. 1 do., 62c.; No. 2 Western, 62c.; No. 1 do. 65c.; No. 2 Mixed State, 60c.@61c.; No. 2 White State and Western, 63c.@65c.; and No. 1 do. 66c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Wheat in improved demand: No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 33. Corn steady; High Mixed, 65c.; Low Mixed, 64c. Oats unchanged; sales No. 1 State at 55c.; No. 2 do., 53c. Petroleum quiet and steady, and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 10-40s, 104⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½; do. Preferred, 49.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30⅝.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £63,000. Erie Railway Shares, 30¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8 9-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Tallow, 38s. ₽ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. Provisions—Lard, 51s. ₽ cwt. Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, June 3—12:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 40s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

3 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 29s.@29s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, June 3.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: The McKillop & Sprague Company, Commercial Agency; Theodore Sturges, Esq., iron merchant, No. 175 Pearl st., &c. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the general hardware, cutlery, and carriage hardware trade, would like to make an engagement with any house or manufacturer in the above line of business, in any position where first-class capacity and integrity of character would insure a fair compensation; he can refer to first-class houses in this City, based on an acquaintance of twenty years' standing. Address HARDWARE, P. O. Box No 3,817.

PROFIT OF 12 1-2 PER CENT. YEARLY ON $8,000, and twenty to twenty-five per cent. yearly on $6,000 to $10,000, will be guaranteed by legal contract for two or three years. Can then withdraw capital or not as desired. Bondsman given and reference required. Parties of good business habits seeking safe investment can get particulars promptly by addressing IRON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD solid business, well established, paying large profits; staple goods; cash required $3,800; present owner will assist in advancing the interest of the business; none need reply unless desirous of a good safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, Lock-box 28, Newburg, N. Y.

ADVERTISER HAS A NEW MANUFACTURING business, protected by patents; requires more money to work it to advantage; would like to meet a gentleman who would secure capital, either for an interest or by organizing a company. Address Post Office Box No. 3,186.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $25 OR $50; ONE NOT afraid to work can make $10 per day. Apply at No. 153 West 24th st.

AUCTION SALES.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4,
At 10:30 A. M., at No. 110 East 22d st.
The entire household furniture, carpets, &c., &c.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

CARPETS, &C.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises. R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 28d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Exchange of the City of New-York, held at their Rooms, No. 24 Murray st., TUESDAY, June 2, Messrs. Edwin Dobbs, Master Carpenter, and John Banta, Master Mason, were elected to serve as members of the Examining Board of the Department of Buildings, in accordance with the revised statutes of the State of New-York.

JOHN B. GREEN, Secretary.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts.—Menagerie. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Characters by the company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Filles de Marbre.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities.—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Hidden Hand—Varieties—Miss Louie Lord, the Carroll Family.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Concert.—By the Trinity Church Choir.

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THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In The Times *of Monday, May* 18, *appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. May 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*

2. May 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*

3. June 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*

The fourth article of the series will appear in The Times *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

The proposed renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada appears to be making satisfactory progress. The outlines of the new treaty were discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Privy Council on Tuesday, and the Dominion Commissioner will return to Washington for the purpose of securing some minor concessions on the part of the United States. A delegation of merchants from the New-York Produce Exchange had interviews yesterday with the President and Secretary of State on the subject of reciprocity, and came away with the impression that the new treaty would be sent to the Senate in a few days. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rainly tried to get a resolution received by the House yesterday, which involved a declaration on the part of the lower branch of Congress that their constitutional right to regulate commerce with foreign nations was infringed by their being shut out from all opportunity of discussing the terms of the treaty.

Although the Senate made little progress yesterday on the Cheap Transportation question, sufficient occurred to show that a majority of the members are favorable to the resolution introduced by Mr. Windom, amending the River and Harbor Appropriation bill so as to provide for making complete surveys of the four routes to the seaboard. The debate, however, was hardly encouraging. Several Senators gave proof of a desire to serve local interests rather than the general good. It was inevitable that a problem of this kind should be encumbered at the outset by the jealousies of particular sections, and it is somewhat remarkable that the Senate should have been called upon to reject only two propositions which were advanced in such interests. The main question was not reached yesterday, but we may fairly hope from the proceedings of the day that a beginning at least has been made in this important matter. The pending resolution only calls for surveys and estimates. It commits the Government to nothing more, and since this is all the progress we can hope for in the solution of the transportation problem during the present session, it should be passed.

Any manager of a theatre who is in search of a "novelty" might, perhaps, be glad to turn his attention to Mr. Swinburne's new tragedy, entitled "Bothwell." Some account of this appears in the interesting letter of our London correspondent to-day, and we gather other facts from the critical journals. The tragedy, it appears, contains more lines than "Hamlet" and "Paradise Lost" put together, and would take hours to get them the two parts of "Faust." A speech is put into the mouth of John Knox which extends over thirteen pages—thus presenting a fine chance for any ambitious actor, especially if he could have the whole evening to himself. Of course such a play was never intended to be acted, any more than Byron's "Cain," or "Manfred," or Taylor's "Philip Van Artevelde;" but even to read a book of this enormous length is no slight undertaking in these busy days. Yet the *Athenæum* says that there are "magnificent things" in it to repay the reader. We are afraid that most people will take our contemporary's word for it.

Mr. John Bright has been making a speech on temperance, in the course of which he deprecated the idea that legislation could or ought to be expected to put an end to the habit of drinking altogether. "What legislation could do in the present state of public opinion was pretty nearly nothing." We commend this line of thought to our temperance friends in this State, who propose to form a political party of their own, without asking themselves what they can possibly gain by it. Mr. Bright said that while he could not allege that he had been a total abstainer for thirty-four years, he had never paid for a glass of wine or liquor during that period. That is not a very uncommon case. There are many persons who do not keep wine in their houses who are not indisposed to drink wine in the houses of their friends.

Among the indicted officials in Brooklyn none have given rise to more scandal, or excited greater public discontent, than the Commissioners of the Poor. We have no opinion to express touching the guilt or innocence of the men now on trial, before Justice Daniels, but there will be a strong feeling of satisfaction in the community that no technical obstacles have been allowed to interfere with the progress of the case. The new District Attorney, Mr. Winslow, has moved in the matter with commendable promptness, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed as well in getting justice done to the accused as he has in bringing them to trial.

The meeting of the National Brewers' Association in Boston is something like bearding the lion in his den. The President of the association in his address yesterday argued that the business of its members contributed to the advancement of temperance, but the report of the proceedings does not show in what way he handled this most involved question. He succeeded in demonstrating the immense progress of beer-drinking in the United States, which consumed a little over 8,000,000 barrels in 1872 and nearly 9,000,000 barrels in 1873. The latter amount is equivalent to three glasses daily for every male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age, and Mr. Clausen may expect to see this little fact very freely used among what he calls the "bands of praying women" who think that any such consumption is *not* temperate.

French Republicans are agreed in repudiating the *plebiscitum* as a means of definitely settling the form of government. On Tuesday, M. Gambetta, speaking at Auxerre, denounced it "as false in principle and a lying homage to the national sovereignty," and yesterday M. Ledru-Rollin, from his place in the Assembly, styled it "a parody of universal suffrage." It has been tolerably apparent of late years that a plebiscitary vote can be so manipulated as to yield any result desired by its promoters. A representative form of government has proved itself to be the best guarantee for the preservation of freedom, and unless Frenchmen desire to constitute administrative absolutism again they should keep steadily on their guard against the dangerously complete delegation of sovereignty for which a *plebiscitum* is usually invoked.

OUTSIDE PARTIES.

Of all the "new parties" that are being talked about, the most unnecessary and useless seems to be the Temperance Party. Not that we are opposed to temperance principles. On the contrary, as our readers are aware, we have always done our best to defend those principles, without setting up any pretension to be an "organ" of our temperance friends. For most of the temperance readers are our friends, as they ought to be, seeing that within reasonable limits we have advocated their opinions. But we do not think they can ever succeed in getting the Legislature of this State to pass a series of Prohibitive laws, or that men can be prevented by main force from buying a bottle of claret, or drinking a glass of any liquor which they may happen to fancy. Yet, if any law *could* be devised to suppress drunkenness, we should be glad to support it, seeing that half the crimes recorded in our columns are the direct result of that odious vice. The various temperance societies are undoubtedly laboring with that end in view, and therefore they must be regarded as public benefactors, and are deserving of all proper sympathy and support. They have done a great deal of good, and we hope they will succeed in doing much more before their work is accomplished. But we ask them, in all friendliness, what end can be achieved by their resolving to oppose any candidate unless he pledges himself to support the extreme legislation which some of them ask for?

As we have said before, we do not know whether or not Gov. Dix will be renominated. That is a question which will have to be decided by the regular Republican Convention, and it would be foolish to attempt to anticipate its decision. But none of the probable candidates are likely to be in favor of Prohibitory laws. The temperance societies could not possibly get an out-and-out temperance man nominated. They know that as well as we do. They may, indeed, put a candidate of their own in the field—any organization could do as much. But they would be throwing away their time and energies. Are we to understand that they would oppose Gov. Dix from a motive of revenge, and support some man who would be far less a friend to temperance societies than he has always been? What we all know about Gov. Dix is that he has labored honestly to discharge his duties. He would not sign a law looking to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Is he behind public opinion on that subject? Clearly not. His successor will certainly not sign any such law. The common sense of the community would not justify him in so doing. In striking at one man, therefore, the temperance societies would not advance their cause a jot. They would be "revenged" perhaps—but is such a motive worthy of a most useful and well-meaning set of men?

We hope to see a good nomination for Governor this year, and to receive the help of the temperance organizations in electing him. We fully believe that no candidate has yet been decided on—we only know that we shall support the Republican nomination, provided it is one made in conformity with the wants of the hour and the wishes of the people. We also hope to see a good and honest Mayor elected for this City, in place of the mischievous old woman who now fills the position. We do not see why the Republicans, aided by the honest Democrats, should not succeed in this endeavor. We do not ask for a violent partisan—surely Havemeyer was not chosen because he was a Republican. He skillfully used his connection with the Committee of Seventy to get his nomination, having a crowd of Matsells and "Nosey Quinns" to provide for. Everybody thought him to be an honest man, and, as sometimes happens, everybody was mistaken. Now, at any rate, Havemeyer's performances are coming to an end. We hope to see a good man put in his place. We only wish that Mr. Claflin, or Mr. James M. Brown, or some other of our leading merchants or business men could be induced to stand for the post. We want a Mayor who understands the needs of the City, and who will not fill the public offices with a horrible set of scalawags, like those brought together by Havemeyer. In these undertakings we expect to receive the support of all moderate and intelligent men, without regard to the question whether their favorite beverage is wafer or lager-bier.

BODILY HEALTH.

Dr. Allen, of Lowell, delivered the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, at Boston, yesterday. Its leading portions are contained in an advanced report sent us, and, so far as can be judged from these, the entire production was of a highly thoughtful and suggestive character. Dr. Allen's remarks upon the change which is coming over the organization of the people of New-England are especially worthy of attention. Touching, as they do, with great frankness and vigor upon the debated question of the alleged deterioration of physical type which attends the reproduction of European races on this continent, they possess an interest much beyond the limited circle to which they are immediately addressed. The data for solving the problem are much more abundant in New-England than elsewhere, and the conclusions which skilled observers draw from them are consequently of great value.

In the first place, Dr. Allen finds, and he appeals to the medical profession of Massachusetts to bear out his statements, that the type and character of disease are changing. Instead of the acute disorders, violent attacks, and highly inflammatory manifestations of disease with which the last generation or two was familiar, the physicians of to-day have mainly to deal with chronic complaints arising from general debility, indigestion, and morbid conditions of the blood or nervous system. Dr. Allen leads us to infer that the venesection, powerful medicines, and other "heroic remedies" of the old school have given place to the tonic and soothing treatment of contemporary practice, quite as much in consequence of the altered type of disease as of any advance in medical knowledge. He states that the change in the bodily disorders of the present generation indicates "the existence of less muscle—more nerve—less physical vitality—more nervous energy—less power of endurance, but more mental activity." He finds this conclusion borne out by the changes to which anatomy and physiology bear witness. The framework of the body is not so large, so compact, nor so well proportioned as it used to be. The physical texture is more delicate and refined, the countenance paler, and the features more pointed than heretofore. Facial expression has gained in intelligence, but lost in healthfulness; the brain is becoming developed at the expense of the rest of the body; the nervous temperament is assuming an unhealthy predominance. Hence the greater frequency of disorders of the nervous system, of sudden deaths from apoplexy, paralysis, and heart disease. The average duration of human life has been lengthened by the greater attention paid by communities to hygienic laws, by diminished exposure to the elements consequent upon the altered conditions of modern society, and by the advance in the curative appliances of medicine; but the average vitality or stamina of the race is being lowered from a variety of other causes which receive too little attention.

Dr. Allen thinks that the operation of these causes can be traced for two or three generations back. Among them he enumerates the prevalence of indoor employments, and the neglect to counteract the effect of these by muscular recreation; the increased strife and competition of business; more artificial modes of living, and less healthy styles of dress; the high temperature maintained in dwellings, and the overstimulated action of the brain from the school-room upward into most of the employments of life. Such of these causes as act upon the female constitution have directly impaired the vitality of the offspring, besides impairing the maternal power of sustenance. While the strain of modern life continues to increase, each successive generation sends men and women into the world less fitted to bear that strain.

For evils so complex it is hard to define any comprehensive remedy or series of remedies. Dr. Allen takes up safe and sensible ground in demanding that reform should begin in the school-room. Mental culture must be pursued with constant reference to physiological laws, otherwise the system of sacrificing the training of the body to that of the mind will end in arresting the development of both. The radical defect of our educational methods consists in treating all children as though their organizations were precisely alike. The universal blunder of the teachers of youth is to be found in cramming the memory without developing the powers of observation, in offering books as the substitutes for, instead of the aids to, oral exposition, in producing a species of mental indigestion by dumping into the mind an indiscriminate mass of facts and principles without a due regard to their proper assimilation. Dr. Allen sides with those authorities who have recently taken exception to the neglect of the limitations which the physiological law of sex imposes upon education. But he recognizes in the very general ill health of American women a problem which must be met by a reform in dress and social habits, as well as in the forcing system of mental development, which is impairing what ought to be the higher types of the female organism. We can at present do little more than indicate the general scope of the most interesting portion of this highly-suggestive paper. The wide attention which it is likely to receive will have at least the beneficial effect of keeping alive a controversy whose merits cannot be too generally known and discussed.

HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

There is, according to the proverb, but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. The margin is no wider which divides the common-place from the terrible. A man is going about his ordinary every-day occupations as he has done for scores of years without a thought of danger, when the space of an instant sets him face to face with the most appalling danger and imminence of sudden death. In such a way two men last week, in different parts of the country, found themselves in peril as deadly as their escape from it in either case was exceptional. There are not many men living who can boast of having been saved from the edge of Niagara Falls. That was the singular fortune of a painter employed on the bridge which crosses the Rapids to the islands known as the Three Sisters. By some mischance he fell into the torrent, and was instantly swept away. The few horror-stricken spectators of the accident gave him up for lost, but when destruction seemed inevitable, he caught upon a rock hardly fifty feet from the brink of the cataract, and there hung. Yet it seemed as if this could only be a respite which must make his eventual fate more wretched and distressing. Better to be swept over at once, before the mind fairly realized the horror of the situation, than to spend hours of hopeless agony, hovering between life and death, only to perish miserably at last. People remembered the dreadful episode of Avery which Mr. Howells has versified, and foresaw in this poor painter a dismal repetition of that unfortunate's fate.

Happily, however, a man was found in the multitude surrounding the scene bold enough to attempt the rescue, and skillful enough to accomplish it. This man was Thomas Conroy, a guide at the Cave of the Winds, who fastened a rope around his waist, and, swimming down with the current, succeeded in reaching the imperiled and nearly-exhausted painter and drawing him safely to shore. The courage and dexterity required for such an undertaking may be faintly realized by those who have seen the falls, and who have read the account of the painful failure of the attempt to rescue Avery. His situation, it is true, was perhaps more difficult and desperate, but the feat which Conroy accomplished was none the less one of true heroism. Indeed, we have never read of a more heroic act.

The other incident is, in another way, quite as dramatic and terrible. It was almost an exact reproduction of a "situation" which has been a favorite with the patrons of the modern "realistic" drama. We refer to the well-known and familiar incident of binding the hero across the railway track, in the van of an approaching train, when, in the nick of time, the lovely and opportune heroine releases him. Patrick McArthur is not a hero, but he was made, a few days since, to realize the dramatist's fiction in a way that will probably satisfy his aspirations for "thrilling situations" during the remainder of his life. McArthur is a laboring man, and was making his way to Detroit in search of work. He was walking along the railway track, as the more convenient road, when his foot caught in the "frog" of a switch so tightly that all his efforts failed to extricate it. It was a lonely spot, and his cries for assistance were unheard; the night had fallen, so that his position was unlikely to be detected, and his leg, wrenched by his violent efforts to release himself, grew so painful that he could hardly move it. In this situation he heard the whistle of an approaching train. It was as dramatic a situation as the thirstiest playgoer could desire, and, unluckily for poor McArthur, he had no lovely heroine to help him. He had only his own wits to depend on, and these, fortunately, did not fail him here.

He had matches in his pocket, paper and linen in his bundle, and with these he made a sort of torch, which he tied to his walking-stick, and when the train drew near enough, set it on fire. It was a dreadful risk. If he lit his beacon too soon, the wind might blow it out before the engineer had seen it. If he delayed too long, the train might be upon him before the blaze had become visible. Fate befriended him, however, at the last. His signal was seen in time, the train stopped, and, more dead than alive, he was released from his extraordinary prison and taken care of to become the hero of local reporterdom, and a fresh model for hair-breadth escapes.

It is difficult to conceive two situations much more terrific in their several ways than these, nor is it easy to praise too highly the courage and presence of mind which, in their various positions and under widely different impulses, both Conroy and McArthur exhibited.

THE STAGE IN PARIS.

When a Parisian grows either humorous or cynical over the discussion of a question of morals, it is pretty certain that he is deeply interested in and affected by it. The more he laughs and the louder he cavils the more deeply is he in earnest, the more completely has some conviction gone home to his heart. Under the smooth and polished smile of irony, he hides an anxious gaze upon the follies of his time. When he mocks most at his own weaknesses then is he readiest to struggle against them.

In nothing has this been for years more perceptible than in the consideration which the dramatic stage—moral and immoral—is now receiving in Paris. The dainty and gossiping writers for the daily press of the great capital have sharpened their pens until their always sprightly articles glitter with unusually brilliant satire and ironical badinage, whenever they approach the subject of moral drama and comedy. But underneath their seemingly gay and reckless indifference, beneath their playful protestations against the exaction of a wholesome moral lesson from art, one may clearly read their admissions of the necessity for reformation, their contempt for a theatre which has been in some cases very grossly prostituted, and their hostility to the defenders of the sensational, adulterous school of modern French acting.

As we have recently said, Paul Feval some time since gave a "conference" in Paris, upon the moral drama. The conference is to the intellectual Parisian what the lecture is to the thoughtful American—the starting point of popular reformation. Feval certainly spoke in a condemnatory fashion of the evil invading the French theatre; he described it, according to one of the chroniclers, as "menacing, humiliating, contagious—something like leprosy or the black plague." This was a good beginning; but the vivacious Paul did not attribute the spread of this contagion to Dumas or to Feuillet, to Sardou or Barriere, to Meilhac and Halevy, to Legouve nor Barbier; he did not consider the literary sins of any one of this shining coterie, but he simply laid the whole burden upon the agile back of the opera bouffe, and, doubtless, gave "Orphée aux Enfers," and others of that ilk, a sound drubbing.

This was funny, and the chroniclers of mark were not slow to find it so. Some of them took M. Feval to task. Of course, none of them for a moment supposed that Feval meant really to make the spectacular and grotesque operette of Offenbach anything more than the scapegoat in the matter, and understood that he intended to force upon the minds of the people of Paris a conviction which he hardly dared admit as having been fixed upon himself, namely, that a reformation is needed in dramatic art. But the chroniclers managed to show the people that neither the opera bouffe, nor the school of comedy headed by Dumas *fils*, were wholly responsible for the corruption of the theatre, but that the lack of morality among the people themselves had made the theatre immoral. The pens of many good men have been at work upon this theme since the Feval "conference." One of them, getting quite serious for a "little moment," wrote thus: "The promoters of the moral theatre demand of the stage not only what it can give, but something more, for which it is powerless. That an absolutely pure theatre may have a chance to succeed universally, a public which has a taste exclusively for pure things and an aversion for others must be created for it." Which is virtually an admission that no such public exists in Paris, and that, therefore, a completely pure theatre in that city is hopeless.

There is, however, plenty of French dramatic literature which is perfectly pure. Why is it not offered to us here in America? The Parisian chroniclers of whom we have spoken have bravely told the people in France who support the adulterous school of drama and comedy that they support it because they are immoral themselves, and do not instinctively love pure plays. But this cannot, certainly, be alleged as a reason for the success of the vicious school of plays here. Our manners are not those of the French; our laws and our social usages are not the same; our instincts in general literature are pure. Has not an artificial, unnatural taste been created for these comedies, these emotional, bizarre dramas, in this country? And is not the American people beginning to manifest a weariness of the spectacle of foreign impurities? We firmly believe that it is. Rousseau says that a successful piece never shocks the manners of its time; by which he means that when it does shock them, it is thrust from the stage. Or, to put it in the words of the boldest of the recent Parisian writers on the subject, "An immoral piece succeeds only because of the immorality of the public which applauds it." Unless American playgoers sooner or later reject the vicious school of dramatic art which has been foisted upon their attention, what will be the natural deduction?

NEW STATES.

Now that renewed efforts are being made to secure the admission of several Territories as States, it has become necessary to fairly consider the questions which are involved in the decision. If there were nothing more than the political status of the Territories to be considered, the matter might be concluded at once, to the satisfaction of everybody, by their prompt admission. But it so happens that the rights of the Territories are by no means all that are to be regarded. It was formerly the policy of Congress and of the country to admit a new State whenever any plausible excuse could be given for such action. Many were admitted without the population required by the ratio for a representative in Congress. The burden of a State Government was imposed upon some when their material wealth was insufficient to sustain it. There was a reason for this policy, which was, perhaps, never distinctly admitted, but which, nevertheless, was the controlling one. In the younger days of the nation, it was natural to suppose that the accession of a new State was a mark of progress, and gave the nation increased importance in the eyes of the world. But since the rebellion, public feeling on this point has almost entirely changed. The power of the republic has been fully demonstrated, and it requires no more adventitious aids. The real interests of the whole nation are therefore likely to be considered in the future when a question arises upon the admission of new States.

When a demand is made in behalf of any Territory, it is always supported by what appears to be a satisfactory exhibit of wealth and population. This was notably so in the cases of New-Mexico and Colorado. The statistics as to the latter are, indeed, somewhat formidable. Mr. Chaffee has presented a report to the House which fairly bristles with figures. According to this document, Colorado has a population of 150,000, while the production of last year amounted to $20,174,100. There are 644 miles of railroad, 850 miles of irrigating canals, 1,017 miles of telegraph, 125 churches, 248 school-houses. The assessed valuation of property is said to be about $50,000,000, while the real value is double that amount. Many other facts of like import are given, and if material prosperity were the only requisite for admission, it would be necessary to concede the claim of Colorado. It can, at least, be said for this Territory that it presents far more conclusive reasons for admission than either Utah or New-Mexico. The population is not only larger, but it is far more desirable, which is by no means an unimportant matter.

But there is something else than number and character of population to be considered. Admission to the Union means participation in its political power. Utah, New-Mexico, and Colorado, being admitted, would have six Senators; the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have the same number. According to the census of 1870, which should be the guide of Congress as to the facts, the three Territories had in that year a population of 218,624, while the three States had 10,570,970. In the highest legislative body of the nation, therefore, the six Senators representing nearly one-third of the population of the country would count for no more than the representatives of the few thousands of settlers in the Territories. But an even more forcible illustration can be given. The six Senators representing 218,624 would have three times the weight in votes of the Senators representing 2,539,891 in Illinois. There are also the States of Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin, with each of which the same comparison might be justly made.

It is no answer to the objections suggested by these facts to say that these inequalities have always existed in the Senate, and always will exist. That such is the case is no reason why they should be made more glaring than they are. It is quite true that in time Territories must become States, but that is no reason why admission should be unduly hastened. The proper rule for Congress to follow would be to refuse to entertain a proposition for admission until a Federal census shows the Territory to have a population equal to the ratio of representation in the House. This is not the case as to any of the Territories now demanding admission. No injustice will be done to the people of these Territories by requiring them to wait.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Daly's season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre terminated last evening, when "Monsieur Alphonse" and two acts of "Oliver Twist" were performed in presence of a large and brilliant audience. Mr. Daly's company departs at once for a brief sojourn in Chicago, which city may, therefore, expect some excellent entertainments.... "Camille" will only be given to-night, to-morrow, and at the Saturday matinée. Saturday evening "Led Astray" will take the place of Dumas' piece, and will hold the bills until the season closes.... "Les Filles de Marbre" will be represented by the New-Orleans artists at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

A FAREWELL CONCERT.

Mr. Henry Cross, solo baritone of the Trinity Church choir, will give a concert at Association Hall this evening. Mr. Cross is about to depart for Europe. This entertainment is under the patronage of Rev. Dr. Dix and the clergy and Corporation of Trinity Parish. He will have the assistance of Mrs. Henry Cross, soprano; Miss Addie Randall, contralto, and Mr. C. A. McPherson, tenor.

M. ROCHEFORT AT THE ACADEMY.

M. Rochefort will appear once, and only once, in public in this City. He is to lecture at the Academy to-morrow evening, in aid of the exiles of New-Caledonia. M. Rochefort's late companions are in deep distress, we hear, and his efforts to alleviate their sufferings are in every way creditable to him.

MR. SUMNER'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.

SALE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED STATESMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The sale of the personal effects of the late Senator Sumner this morning was largely attended. The greater portion of the persons present consisted of ladies, and among them were the most notable in Washington society. Most of the articles of value were withdrawn from sale, and the effects that were sold were chiefly some of the heavier articles of furniture, and a large number of small articles useful as souvenirs. The prices generally were four-fold the value of the articles. The aggregate of the sale to-day was $10,000. It is predicted that the wines will sell to-morrow for about $3,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The personal effects of the late Senator Sumner were sold at auction to-day at his former residence. There were in the attendant throng successful bidders from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and other distant points. James Wormly, the caterer to Mr. Sumner, and who attended him during his last sickness, was the largest bidder, and bought many articles at high figures, some of them to fit up a "Sumner dining-room" in his hotel. Frederick Douglass secured Mr. Sumner's writing-table and library arm-chair, and a small table. George T. Downing, another colored friend of the deceased, bought several valuable articles. The largest number of bidders seemed to be either the friends or admirers of the late Senator, who desired to secure some memento, no matter at what price. The bidding was spirited all the time. The tall musical clock in the hall was not offered for sale, it being understood it has been sold at private sale for $3,000. The sum of $1,000 was first offered several days ago, but since that time two other parties have put in bids, one of $2,000 and the other of $3,000. It always plays a short air a few minutes before striking, and although not especially remarkable in appearance its mechanism is very complicated. Many napkins and towels were sold to colored persons who eagerly secured the cheap souvenirs. The wines and liquors of the estate will be sold to-morrow.

STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—The nineteenth annual session of the New-York State Sunday-school Teacher's Association commenced in this city yesterday. About 800 delegates were present. At 3 o'clock yesterday the delegates assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, and after a prayer-meeting of half an hour the convention proceeded to the regular organization. Andrew A. Smith, of Brooklyn, was made temporary Chairman. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to nominate permanent officers. Several delegates reported the state of the Sunday-schools in their respective counties. An evening session of the convention convened at 7:30 P. M. The church was crowded with spectators. Rev. Dr. Porter, of the First Ptesbyterian Church in this city, delivered the address of welcome, and Andrew A. Smith spoke in response. Rev. Mr. Wells, of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, was introduced to the convention as the representative of the Canadian Sunday-schools, and spoke at some length in behalf of the work for which the convention had assembled, after which the Chair announced the opening of the "Praise and Promise" meeting. The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. At this morning's session the Nominating Committee reported for President, Charles R. Knowles, of Albany, and a large number of Vice Presidents.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A very good story is circulating in Washington at the expense of Mr. Morrill, of Maine. It seems that the Senator was out for a walk Sunday evening. In passing a leading colored church, he was so pleased with the singing that he went in. He had been seated but a few minutes when a col

ored deacon came around with the contribution box, and Mr. Morrill, supposing that they passed it to all who came in, put in a dollar. He was much surprised when the box was passed to him a second time, and he was obliged to put in another dollar during the services. Mr. Morrill soon retired. A few days before he had been engaged in working for the passage of the Civil Rights bill.—*Springfield Republican.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your remarks under this heading in Tuesday's edition of your paper, you do great injustice to the majority of our merchants by suggesting that they are inclined to adopt a "dog in the manger" policy. The remark is, however, very true of an influential clique of grain merchants, who are interested in the Brooklyn warehouses and elevators, where most of the grain arriving at this port is handled and stored. They profess to be friendly to the improvement of our commercial facilities, but the moment anything is done in which they have no pecuniary interest they belittle and decry it.

The great majority of New-York merchants fully approve of elevators at the termini of the different railways, and the New-York Cheap Transportation Association has been trying for many months to get the principal railway lines to build them, and, with one exception, arrangements have been made to do so.

I trust that the impression will not go abroad through the medium of your paper that New-York merchants, as a class, are disposed to play the part of "dog in the manger" in a matter which concerns every producer and consumer in the land.

MERCHANT.

CHILDREN IN STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to ask if you can give any information in regard to a matter that closely concerns the larger portion of the community, viz.: Have children who pay half-fare a right to a half-seat in the horse cars in this City. It seems to me that when a child who only occupies half a seat and pays three-fifths of a whole fare ought to be entitled to half a seat. Thinking that you might be better posted in regard to the rights of the railroad companies I take the liberty of asking if you know whether a conductor has legal authority to turn a child out of a seat he or she has paid for. If not, I for one will help the children, who are often less able to stand than seniors.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874. E. K. S.

ARKANSAS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, of which Mr. Poland, of Vermont, is Chairman, has examined Chief Justice McClure and several other witnesses, who have related with much minuteness the history of the struggle between Baxter and Brooks, and the present condition of affairs in that State, which they represent as being so bad that prominent Republicans adverse to Baxter are being everywhere incarcerated, or are compelled to seek safety in flight. All the witnesses thus far examined have been partisans of Brooks, the Baxter side not being represented at all. The committee is to start for Little Rock at the end of the week.

TWO MORE ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

LITTLE ROCK, June 3.—C. H. Rice, President of the Board of Supervisors, and George W. Prigmore, Circuit Court Clerk of Jefferson County, who were engaged in the late troubles on the Brooks side, were arrested yesterday on a charge of treason. Soon after their arrest they were brought before Chancellor Warwick on writs of habeas corpus. The hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

ELECTION OF JAMES A. WESTON GOVERNOR IN JOINT CONVENTION—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The New-Hampshire Legislature commenced its annual session this forenoon. The members of the House were called to order by the Clerk of last year. To the Senate there were four Democrats and four Republicans elected by the people, leaving four vacancies to be filled by the two branches in convention. The Senate will not elect its officers until these vacancies are filled. After the members of the House had presented their credentials, Gov. Straw administered to them the oath of office, each member subsequently signing a printed form. Three hundred and thirty-two members answered the roll call. Edwin C. Bailey, of Hopkinton, was appointed temporary Chairman. A ballot for Speaker being taken, resulted in the choice of Hon. Albert A. Hatch, (Democrat,) of Portsmouth, he receiving 176 votes. Hon. James W. Emery, of Portsmouth, (Republican,) Speaker of last year, had 113 votes. The Speaker addressed the House briefly. Charles H. Smith, of New-Market, was elected Clerk, and John B. Mills, of Manchester, Assistant Clerk. James M. Burnham, of Hopkinton, and Dennison Currier, of Enfield, were appointed Door-keepers. F. Rowell, of Keene, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The rules of the last session were temporarily adopted. Adjourned to 3 o'clock. In the afternoon the Senate and the House met in joint convention. The Secretary of State transmitted a return of votes for Governor, Railroad Commissioners, and Councillors, which was referred to a committee of three to count and report thereon. This convention then balloted, and filled the vacancies in the Senatorial Districts from the two highest candidates constitutionally eligible, electing four Democrats, as follows: District No. 2, James Priest, of Derry; No. 5, William H. Farrer, of Somersworth; No. 7, Thomas P. Pierce, of Nashua; No. 8, William H. Gove, of Weare.

The committee for the count of votes for Governor reported the whole number cast last March to be 71,893; necessary for a choice, 35,947; scattering, 44. John Blackmer, Prohibition, 2,097; Luther McCutchins, Republican, 34,143; James A. Weston, Democrat, 35,608. There was no choice by the people. The convention then elected, by ballot, Hon. James A. Weston, of Manchester, Governor for the ensuing year. The vote stood: McCutchins, 151; Weston, 189. At 6:25 P. M. the convention rose and the House adjourned.

On returning to their chamber, the Senate elected Hon. William H. Gove President by resolution. He accepted in a brief speech. The organization was completed by the election of Hon. Thomas J. Smith, of Dover, Clerk; Charles A. Jewell, of Plymouth, Assistant Clerk; and Dodley P. Evans, of Alton, Door-keeper.

CANADA.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THREATENED UPRISING OF INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—At a meeting of the Privy Council last evening, at which his Excellency the Governor General was present, the skeleton of a reciprocity treaty was discussed, and a full report of Senator Brown's negotiations placed before the Ministers.

The Canadian Commissioner will return to Washington shortly, and endeavor to obtain the amelioration of certain proposed terms from the Washington authorities.

A telegram from the North-west to the authorities here conveys startling intelligence with regard to the threatening uprising of the Cree and other Indian tribes, their grievance being that no commission has been appointed to settle the question of Indian reserves and to make other arrangements, in order to add to the comfort of the Indians. They also fear that the mounted Police about to be sent to to the North-west have been organized for the purpose of forcing them into submission to the will of the white population.

The Kirk and the Canada Presbyterian Synods are in session here with a large attendance.

SAFETY OF THE RUSSIAN BARK HEMIO—ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 3.—The Russian bark Hemio, seventy-three days from Antwerp, about whose safety fears were entertained, arrived to-day.

The steamer Virgo arrived from Sydney, C. B., and Newfoundland this morning.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia held their annual communication to-day. A successor to the late Hon. Alexander Keith, Grand Master, is to be chosen.

A LAWYER'S MISTAKE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—The De Soto Bank has retired from business in consequence of the expiration of the charter, the attorney of the bank having made a mistake in drafting the bill for the renewal of the charter, and thus made the bill void.

WEST POINT.

SECOND DAY OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS—EXERCISE OF THE CADETS IN LIGHT ARTILLERY—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

The whole aspect of this place has changed within twelve hours. The Summer of yesterday has been succeeded by the Winter of to-day. A raw south-east wind is blowing and howls dismally through the trees and almost deserted piazzas of the hotel. There has not been a gleam of sunshine since morning, and the cadets in their light coatees and white pantaloons look blue enough and singularly wretched in the dull, gray light. Rain is imminent and people cannot go out doors without overcoats and heavy wraps. The post has been remarkably dull, too, showing in a measure the grim atmosphere which usually pervades the academy. There has not been a parade or salute to break the general apathy, so that, altogether, West Point is about as stupid a resort as any in the country at this time.

The sole topic of interest to the strangers has been the probable effect of the Army bill, if passed by Congress. At first it was feared that the graduates this year would be injured by it, but the amendment exempting them from the provisions of the bill has restored the equanimity of those interested in the academy; and then, again, the belief prevails that the bill will not pass. In any event, there are now eighty-four vacancies in the army to be filled, and only forty-one cadets to graduate. The Class of '74, therefore, is jubilant, and sees fair prospects for itself. The Second Class live in hope of something turning up to benefit them ere next June.

The Board of Visitors have not had a formal meeting since yesterday morning. The members have been present at the examination from the beginning. Last night, though, the Committee on Instruction got together after 8 o'clock, and discussed for two or three hours the subject under its charge. Gen. Morgan, one of its members, informed me that the time was occupied in considering whether the standard of education for the admission of candidates was high enough, the course of instruction afterward broad enough, or the method susceptible of improving changes. No conclusion on any one of these subdivisions was reached up to the time of adjournment, near midnight, so that another meeting will be held this evening at a late hour. The General believed that the committee will not recommend any very radical alterations at the academy, and that the report will be favorable in a great measure. Still such an opinion cannot be worth much, as the committee has all its work to do yet, and an investigation may find good grounds for suggesting important changes. The operations of these committees are not disclosed to the public, and do not take the semblance of formal inquiry, so that it is difficult to watch their movements. One has to be contented with the oral statements of the members concerning their visits, conversations, and discussions. It is but fair to add here that the Board of Visitors are very courteous, and manifest no desire to conceal anything. I understand that on former occasions the business of the Board of Visitors was conducted as secretly as possible. But the present board finds nothing to conceal so far.

The second day of the examination was ushered in very quietly, and the guests at the hotel, looking straight at the gloomy portals of Library Hall, could not have divined the momentous proceedings going on within. The Board of Visitors, attended by a cavalry orderly, went with Secretary Belknap, who returned last night, across the parade-ground to the examination. It had just commenced when the party entered. The Academic Board arose and welcomed the Secretary, and after he seated himself with them the questioning was resumed. Section five of the first class was tested in engineering. This was the part of yesterday's work unfinished at 5 o'clock. The cadets were Messrs. Williams, Geary, Mans, Wheeler, Craig, Eckerson, Hardin, and Turner. When the fifth got through, the first section of the second class was marched in and examined in philosophy. The auditors, who were not numerous, listened with marked interest, but asked no questions. The second class has forty-six members, and its examination in philosophy was not concluded to-day; hence to-morrow will be spent in hearing it. According to the programme the first class should come up for questioning in mineralogy and geology, but it is doubtful now whether such will be the case. The graduating class hoped to know its fate by the 8th instant, as the final test of its proficiency was set down in the seventh place on the General Orders. At present the indications are that the first class will not reach the last day of its examination before the 10th or 11th.

The arrivals here to-day are few, if we except the boys from the military school at Sing Sing. The latter have not come to stay. They only visit the post to see the cadets drill. They had to be satisfied with the performances of the Plebes and the light artillery drill in the evening. I have heard a great deal of sighing after the "good old times," and the plaints of persons who, although they come here year after year and enjoy themselves, are never tired of grumbling about the decadence of the institute and the falling off in the excellencies of the cadets. Nevertheless, Col. Rielly and others speak of the lads as comparing favorably with those of former years.

The operations of the day were closed with the exercise of the cadets in light artillery practice. The ladies and Board of Visitors were escorted to seats under the trees skirting the artillery and cavalry parade ground at 5:30 o'clock, when the third class, officered by the first class, appeared with a battery, six three-inch rifle guns, commanded by Lieut. Mills. The rain began to fall; but Col. Ruger ordered the drill to go on. The spectators raised their umbrellas, and the cadets not engaged donned their overcoats. The evolutions were fine, and consisted in galloping in sections, columns, platoons, and line, and in dismounting, unlimbering, and rapid firing. The Secretary of War was pleased, as were also the visitors. The riding of the first class was particularly exciting, as the horses were spirited and needed skillful management. One of the animals ran away and never stopped until he reached the stables. He is a hard-mouthed, powerful beast, and might have injured a less capable rider than the one he had. It rained heavily toward the close of the drill, and continues to do so. We anticipate a wet day to-morrow.

The programme for Thursday comprises the completion of the second class' examination, and that of the first, if it can be reached. Should it rain, the Board of Visitors will be treated to a display of horsemanship in the riding-school, which will comprise novel exhibitions of feats with the sword and lance. The ladies are anxious to witness them, and would almost be content with a shower if it hastened this part of the programme. The aspirations and ambitions of the graduating class begin to be known, and nearly every one of its members wants to be an engineer or an artillerist. They cannot all be gratified. The committees begin their work systematically to-morrow.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DAY.

A visit to Mr. Sarony's Gallery, No. 680 Broadway, will be profitable, if only to show the great progress photography has made within a few years. Reproduction now verges upon creation, and what was but recently a process is become an art. To realize how little the sun has to do with the choice photographs of the day, no specimens can be found to equal Sarony's. His latest styles—the "Elites"—are marvels of composition and pose, and as perfect likenesses, withal, as Daguerre could have dreamed of. Their excellences are, of course, attributable mainly to the artist. If "crayons"—as clearly works of art as the most elaborate paintings—were not at hand to affirm Mr. Sarony's skill, his "Elites" would satisfy the most doubting. The sunbeams fix the form and features, but only the artist's eye can conceive or seize the precise moment when a picture, beautiful in its lines, faithful in its resemblance and as to its subject, on the very point, apparently, of "addressing itself to motion," can be brought from the camera. Such are the "Elites" of Mr. Sarony, and pictures *d'élite* they really are. This, by the way, is the season at which the merits of his productions should be kept in recollection. The wandering photographer who sets up his tent at all fashionable watering-places, rarely deserves encouragement, and between City work and his own no comparison is possible. Besides and this applies to New-York [illegible] achievements are always to be preferred to imitations. The misappropriation of a signature, except when affixed to a check, is not punishable by law, and no more righteous provision is made against the theft of ideas. Happily, where genuine creative power and talent exist, the public takes upon itself to draw the distinction between inventor and copyist. There is particularly good reason for doing so in the case of Mr. Sarony.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DENUNCIATION OF MASONRY—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3.—The meeting this morning of the Anti-Secret Society Convention was well attended, and the preliminary devotional exercises were fervent and impressive. Prof. Blanchard reported an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois. The name adopted was "The National Christain Association," and the objects were declared to be the exposure, resistance, and extermination of all secret societies, Freemasonry particularly, and all other Anti-Christian and anti-republican agencies. Under this form warfare may be waged not only against secret societies, but also against intemperance, tobacco, and other evils. He further reported that no steps had yet been taken for establishing a national publishing house, but an offer of a building, worth $30,000, is pending, conditional on raising $17,000 more. The *Cynosure Weekly* is published, but a daily paper devoted to the cause of the association is needed, and looked for at no distant day. The subject was referred to a special committee. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—B. G. Roberts, of Illinois.

Vice Presidents—L. N. Stratton, of New-York; John M. Rounds, of Ohio; S. B. Irvine, of Indiana; Daniel Bradey, of Vermont; J. B. Buckhalter, of Iowa; G. W. Needles, of Missouri; A. C. Chittenden, of Wisconsin; S. B. Allen, of Illinois; George Kipp, of Michigan; Aaron Floyd, of Pennsylvania; J. A. Conant, of Connecticut; S. D. Greene, of Massachusetts; F. Manten, of Maine; P. B. Chamberlain, of Washington Territory; Owen Cravatch, of Minnesota; N. B. Blanton, of Kansas; Francis Gillette, of Connecticut.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. L. Kellogg.

Assistant—James Matthews.

Corresponding Secretary—C. A. Blanchard.

Lecturer and General Agent—J. P. Stoddard.

President Blanchard, from the Committee on Political Action, reported in favor of a speedy organization of the American Party for carrying out the objects of National Christian Association. He explained this name had once been used by Know-nothings, but it is so broad, all-embracing, and significant, that it should not be discarded for that reason. It embraces all our people, irrespective of original nationalities. He would welcome all Americans to the American Party as the fundamental principle of the organization. He favored the adoption of a declaration that, as ours is a Christian and not a heathen government, this fact ought to be recognized in fundamental law. He read a number of letters from prominent men in sympathy with the movement. One of them pledged the Lutheran Church to co-operation. Objection being raised to turning the association into a political party, it was resolved to hold a separate mass-meeting on Thursday afternoon of all who favor political action against secret societies and in favor of recognizing God in the Constitution. A note was sent to the Chair from a lady asking whether the new political party would recognize women's claims to the elective franchise. It was referred to the Committee on Political Action. Elder Rollins, of Vermont, eighty-two years old, denounced Masonry from personal knowledge of seven degrees. He justified disregard of Masonic obligations because they were extra judicial, profane, and anti-christian. Elder Barnard, of Jamestown, N. Y., submitted recollections of Masonry in Morgan's time as he received them from Masons of that period. He charged the crime of Morgan's murder upon Masons, and stated the circumstances connected with the tragedy. The speaker was himself an eighteenth degree Mason, and Morgan's murder alienated him from the order. Rev. D. G. Caldwell, State Agent for Ohio, in an address, stated that his father kept a hotel at Friendship, Md., where Morgan disappeared. He was a mason, and denounced Morgan's murder, after which he suddenly disappeared and never returned. Rev. D. P. Rathbone, Bath, N. Y., said he had been a blue-lodge mason and for his exposures had been mobbed and four times shot at. General Agent Stoddard presented petitions with 6,843 signatures against the masons being allowed to lay the corner-stones of the new Post Office and Custom-house at Chicago. These and others are to be presented to President Grant. Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage made a woman's rights speech, asking for recognition in the platform of the new political party. A number of minor addresses were made and routine business transacted, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE EVENING SESSION—THE GRANGERS DENOUNCED.

The convention held an evening session, at which an address was delivered by Charles W. Greene, late Secretary of the American Agricultural Congress, in relation to the grange movement, which he condemned as injurious to the politics of the country. He himself was a granger, but he was sick of the hollowness of the manipulators of the organization. After detailing the history of the rise of the grange movement, he alleged that it has the principles of the Commune as its basis. The leaders are, he said, preying upon the farming classes and political parties. Congress and Legislatures stand in fear of the secret grange controlling half a million of votes. Leaders bargain and sell their followers, business interests are sorely affected, capitalists are rendered timid, manufactories are closed or running on half time, and commerce stagnates. The West is, he continued, no longer the favorite field of investment. An unprecedented prosperity has been subverted, and all this proceeds from the malign efforts of the grange movement. The best men are withdrawing from it, and the baser elements left alone. These must fail, and then there may arise serious trouble with the Communistic combination. The speaker charged the grangers with exercising power over Congressional action in the transportation question and attempted inflation of the currency. In closing he appealed to all good citizens of the Republic to rise in their might against the insidious encroachments of the arch enemy Secrecy, the monarch of darkness. Mrs. Gage gave reasons in a crisp address why women opposed secret societies, and Prof. C. A. Blanchard noted the very encouraging progress of the anti-secrecy movement. The Convention then adjourned till Thursday at 8 A. M.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS DEFEATED BY THE BOSTONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The first match game of the season between the White Stockings and Bostons came off to-day. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Bostons	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	1	0	—11
White Stockings	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	—10

About 5,000 persons were present.

The game between the Baltimore and Atlantic Clubs, which was to have been played at Baltimore yesterday, was postponed until to-day on account of the rain.

The game between the Yale and Princeton University Clubs has been postponed until the latter part of the month.

A heavy rain storm prevented a game of base ball at Cincinnati, yesterday, between the Athletic and Hartford clubs.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE REVOLT.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 3.—The ultimatum of the Faculty of Bowdoin College will probably be accepted by most of the suspended students. The Juniors held a meeting in Brunswick to-day, and adjourned, without taking any formal action, until to-morrow. A large majority of the class express a desire to resume their connection with the college, and it is probable all but four or five will do so. A letter from the Secretary of the Sophomore class states that at least two-thirds of that class will return. The Sophomore and Freshman classes will meet in Portland to-morrow or Friday to take action upon the subject.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—The Cotton States Agricultural Congress met here to-day. Mr. Butler, of Georgia, presided. Delegates were in attendance from all the cotton States except Louisiana. A resolution was adopted urging the United States Congress to adopt the policy recommended by the Senate Committee on Transportation. A resolution to memorialize the State Legislature in regard to the adoption of a uniform system of crop agricultural statistics was also adopted. [illegible]

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

THE MEETING AT BOSTON YESTERDAY.

STATISTICS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS—THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN BUSINESS—BARLEY CULTURE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The National Brewers' Congress began its business session this forenoon in Horticultural Hall. Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., President of the New-England Association of Brewers, welcomed the members cordially to the hospitalities of his society. Hon. Henry Clausen, President of the National Association, responded in a speech of considerable length, full of statistical information in regard to the interests he represented, and also to the beneficial use of fermented liquors as a substitute for alcohol. The statistics given show the number of barrels of fermented liquors brewed and sold in the States and Territories during the two years ending June 30 to be, for 1872, 8,009,969; for 1873, 8,910,823, an increase in one year of 910,854 barrels.

The increase in internal revenue receipts of the last over the preceding year was, in the number of breweries, 133 in the aggregate; of the tax paid, $900,854, and the average per brewery, $165 86, and this steady increase in the consumption of fermented liquors, proceeding at the rate of almost a million barrels a year, in spite of all the fanatical temperance agitations proclaimed from the pulpits of churches and by bands of praying women, encouraged and fostered by the National Temperance Society, is the popular indorsement of its refreshing, invigorating, and nutritious qualities.

In further illustration of the large interests involved in beer manufacturing, Mr. Clausen made the following statement: The Capital in Breweries—Taking $10 for every barrel of beer sold, the amount of capital circulating during the past year was $89,108,230. The number of men employed, calculating one man for 800 barrels, was 11,138 men. The quantity of malt used, at 2½ bushels per barrel, was 22,277,057½ bushels. The quantity of hops used, at 2¼ pounds per barrel, was 20,049,351¾ pounds. The capital invested in malt-houses to convert the barley into malt, at seventy-five cents per bushel, was $16,707,793 12½. The number of men employed in malt-houses, at one man to 30 bushels per day during a malting season of seven months, was 3,566 men.

LAND AND CAPITAL IN BARLEY CULTURE.

The quantity of land required to produce the barley used, at twenty bushels per acre, is 1,113,853 acres. Its value at $40 per acre, $44,534,120.

The number of persons employed on agricultural lands in barley culture, taking one man to every thirty-three acres, was 33,753 men.

In hop culture the quantity of hops used was 20,049,351¾ pounds. Acres of land required to produce the quantity, 40,099 acres.

The value of such land at $40 per acre, $1,603,960. Numbers of persons employed in hop culture, taking one to every five acres, 8,020 men.

Recapitulation.

Capital in breweries	$89,910,823
Capital in malt-houses	16,707,793
Capital in barley lands	44,554,120
Capital in hops	1,603,960
Total investments	$152,776,696
Number of persons employed in breweries	11,138
Number of persons employed in malt-houses	3,566
Number of persons employed in barley culture	33,753
Number of persons employed in hop culture	8,020
Total	56,477
Acres of land under cultivation for barley	1,113,853
Acres of land under cultivation for hops	40,099
Total	1,153,952

In this calculation he omitted the blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, coopers, teamsters, machinists, wagon-builders, and other artisans constantly employed in breweries. Nor are the bottlers and retailers included, whose entire existence is dependent on the brewing business. Neither did he estimate those engaged in surplus production or in importing.

The amount of Government revenue from fermented liquors, during the past ten years, is $62,279,737.

The reports of the Executive and Agitation Committees will be made this afternoon, and the National Association will be taken by their entertainers to the suburbs and breweries later in the day.

The meeting perfected its organization as follows: Chairman of the Congress, Henry Clausen, of New-York; Honorary President of the Association, Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Penn.; Vice Presidents, George A. Basserman, of New-Haven, Conn.; Frederick Hartmann, of San Francisco, Cal.; George Juenemann, of Washington, D. C.; J. Fehrenbach, of Wilmington, Del.; Louis Long, of Fernandina, Fla.; Conrad Leipp, of Chicago; F. W. Anschultz, of Keokuk, Ind.; P. Lieber, of Indianapolis; Peter Webber, of Louisville, Ky.; Geo. Aner, of New-Orleans; James W. Smith, of Boston; Jacob Seiger, of Baltimore, Md.; Chas Stiefel, of St. Louis; John Orth, of Minneapolis, Minn.; E. W. Voight, of Detroit; Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H.; A. N. Beadleston, of New-York City; Frederick Volz, of Newark, N. J.; Christian Moerlien, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Renhard, of Portland, Oregon; William Massey, Philadelphia; Nicholas Motte, Providence, R. I.; Jacob Sawyer, Columbia, S. C.; F. Rennart, New-Braunfels, Texas; David S. Yuengling, Jr., Richmond, Va.; A. Reymann, Wheeling, Va.; Jacob Abermann, Milwaukee, Wis. Secretaries—Gustavus Bergner, Philadelphia; Wm. A. Miller, New-York City; Wm. Lemp, St. Louis, Mo.; James McCormick, Boston; Richard Katzemayer, New-York, Secretary of the United States Association.

The report of the Committee on Agitation was read. It reviewed and criticised the revenue laws, which the committee consider unnecessarily complex, and unjustly discriminating against raw material used in manufacturing beer. The report closed as follows: "Political parties of all shades will ere long, we hope, hurl all fanatical dreamers and would-be moral reformers from their midst, and may we not hope that then a new era will be inaugurated in our entire social system. That men cannot be angels while in the flesh is a self-evident fact, and, this being the case, let us, as the brewers of a good, wholesome beverage for their use, (not abuse,) then use all our energies of mind and body to bring about a result which may, in the end, accomplish that which others have labored for in the wrong direction, namely, the reformation of the masses to a taste for a pure and harmless stimulant, instead of the poisonous decoctions which have brought about so much misery in our country, and have given occasion for much of the useless and foolish legislation for an object which moral suasion and proper limits of law can alone accomplish."

Gustave Bergman, of Philadelphia, made the report of the Executive Committee. It contained matters private to the association, and of little public interest.

Committees on Resolutions, Petitions, and Finance were appointed.

The National Association of Brewers after adjournment this afternoon took carriages for the suburbs. In parties they visited the different breweries, passed through the Highlands to Brookline and Chestnut Hill, through Brighton to Old Cambridge, and thence to Fresh Pond, where they dined as guests of the New England Association. They returned to the city at 9 P. M., and many of them accepted invitations to private residences. The weather has been fine and the enjoyment unalloyed.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The war-ship Swatara will probably leave the Navy-yard on Saturday with the astronomers appointed to view the transit of Venus in December. The following is a correct list of the astronomers and their assistants:

Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land—Chief Astronomer, Prof. W. Harkness, United States Navy; Assistant, L. Waldo; Chief Photographer, W. J. Moran; Assistants, W. H. Churchill and W. B. Devereaux.

Kerguelin Island—Chief Astronomer, Commander Ryan, United States Navy; Assistant, Lieut. Commander C. J. Train, United States Navy; Chief Photographer, D. R. Holmes; Assistants, G. W. Dryer and J. Stanley.

New-Zealand—Chief Astronomer, Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College; Assistant, Lieut. E. W. Bass, United States Army; Chief Photographer, C. L. Phillippi; Assistants, J. Russell, E. B. Pierson, and L. H. Ayre.

Croset Island—Chief Astronomer, Capt. Raymond, United States Engineers; Assistant, Lieut. S. E. Tillman, United States Army; Chief Photographer, W. R. Pywell; Assistants, J. G. Campbell and A. Foster.

Chatham Island—Chief Astronomer, E. Smith, United States Coast Survey; Assistant, A. H. Scott, United States Coast Survey; Chief Photographer, L. Seebahn; Assistants, O. Buehler and W. H. Raw.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MR. BERGH.

In the case of Edward W. Davis and others against the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Henry Bergh, which was recently argued before Judge Richard L. Larremore, in Common Pleas, Special Term, a decision was rendered yesterday. The application of plaintiffs was to continue a temporary injunction against defendants, restraining them from making arrests of plaintiffs or their employes, or interfering with them in the manner in which they conduct their business of slaughtering hogs. Judge Larremore's decision dissolves the temporary injunction, and leaves Mr. Bergh free to carry out the provisions of the act under which the society operates.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY—SHE IS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—There has been unusual stir and bustle in the ordinarily calm and placid ways and public places of Portsmouth to-day, and the eyes of the populace have been directed during the long hours to a little knot of men gathered on the top of the Custom-house gazing through glasses far out to sea for a something anxiously expected. The cause of all this was the report of the near approach of the steamer Faraday, freighted with the new Atlantic cable, and the anticipation of show of some sort. It was proclaimed through the town this forenoon that she was coming, that the signal was up, and preparations were at once begun for the reception. These could but be slight, however, for no one had had a thought of the arrival of the ship before Saturday, and there had been no especial consultation among the officials. To be sure, a few of the citizens of Rye, where the landing takes place, met last night in the town hall, but they accomplished nothing. There was no enthusiasm at all, and after a brief discussion it was voted to take no action and not to appropriate a single dollar. In Portsmouth Mayor Miller proposed to do something, though it was arranged that so soon as the ship should be seen by the naked eye the City Council and prominent citizens should muster at the moorings of the revenue cutter Levi Woodbury, and start down the water to meet her in style. Thus much for arrangements. But the ship hasn't yet come. The report of her arrival was certainly well-founded, for the signal arranged for from the Isle of Shoals was most certainly shown. At 11 o'clock this forenoon, those on the Custom-house top plainly saw through their clear glasses, a flag making its rapid flight up the flagstaff of the Oceanic. This was the signal, and so it was reasonably concluded that the ship had been sighted, but she had not. A few of the most excitable were for an immediate start, but the cooler heads counselled delay. "For," said they, "we can see the smoke of the steamer for miles, and if she really is approaching she must come within the range of our glasses within two or three hours." And this was true. She did not come, and none saw the eagerly watched for smoke of the coming craft. After a tiresome look, late in the afternoon a messenger from the shoals arrived with the depressing word that the signal had been hoisted. It was understood by the hotel men that the Faraday had been sighted from the Custom-house top, and that it was requested by Collector Howard that the flag be run up as a signal of respect. This being comprehended the steamer was given up for the day. Col. Arthur M. Eastman, the attorney for the cable company, reached Portsmouth this evening, and gives some new facts about the laying of the cable and the progress of the ship. The Faraday does not carry the final thirty miles of the cable. That part, weighing 15,000 pounds to the mile, is in the Ambassador, a sailing-vessel, which left London on May 23, and with orders to sail for the line of the Faraday, and to follow it until overtaking it, the Faraday meanwhile slacking speed, allowing the Ambassador twelve days from Europe. It is thought that she will overtake the Faraday, which left Nova Scotia on Sunday, somewhere between Portland and Portsmouth to-morrow or Friday. In view of this statement, the Revenue cutter Levi Woodbury will leave Portsmouth at 8 o'clock in the morning, taking the marked course of the Faraday in the direction of Portland. During the day invitations have been sent to several prominent gentlemen to accompany the excursion. The Governor of New-Hampshire, being held at Concord by the opening of the Legislature, has sent his regrets, and sent as a representative of himself and council Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter; Ex-Gov. Frederic Smyth, of Manchester, and Gen. Natt Head, of Hooksett. Collector Simmons, of Boston, and others will also be of the party, and there will surely be a jolly time whether the cable craft is met or not.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day Col. Thomas A. Scott was elected President. George B. Roberts was promoted First Vice-President.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—An election for directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company took place to-day, the polls closing at 2 o'clock P. M. About $56,000,000 of stock was voted on, and the following ticket was elected: Directors—Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, H. Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry R. Pierson, Walter S. Church, Chester W. Chapin, George J. Whitney, and James M. Marvin. Inspectors of Election—Sidney T. Fairchild, Lansing Pruyn, and Henry Roseboom.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The following Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad were elected to-day for three years: George L. Davenport, of Iowa; A. G. Dolman, Harvey Kennedy, James R. Corning, of New-York. President, John F. Tracy; Vice President, Hugh Riddle; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Taws; Executive Committee, John F. Tracy, Wm. L. Scott, David Dows, B. F. Alden, and F. H. Taws.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—The following-named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad: Messrs. W. D. Thompson, Adrian Iselin, W. R. Fosdick, W. Whitewright, J. R. Waller, G. Gitnell, and F. R. Fowler, of New-York; J. S. Thomas, of Philadelphia; John S. Newman and John Gardner, of Norwalk; J. N. Converse, of Indiana; W. Dennison, B. E. Smith, J. T. Bartlett G. B. Wright, and W. Jamison, of Columbus. Mr. B. E. Smith was elected President, and Mr. Gordon Mordie, Secretary and Treasurer.

MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

We are requested to publish the following letter:

NORTHERN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden:

GENTLEMEN: You granted me a license to enter Castle Garden, and Mr. Webster informs me that in the face of that permission Mr. Lynch, the President of the "bogus" Irish Emigrant Society, annuls your authority, and orders that my card be taken down. Mr. Webster also informed me that Mr. Lynch was to move for my expulsion from the Garden at your next meeting. This man must have the stink of corrupt Tammany on him yet; he imagines it is now as it was a few years ago, when no independent man would be allowed to enter the Garden, and when every one entering it was obliged to be a slave to politicians that rioted in plunder. Will you, gentlemen, allow Mr. Lynch to override you? Will you allow it to be said that no man who dares to express an opinion in the interest of the emigrant can enter Castle Garden? I hope you will not. The question with you should not be one of politics, but simply a question as whether or not I was a man who would not defraud strangers, and had I accommodations suitable? Seeing the rush that is made by boarding-house keepers to catch immigrants, I made up my mind never to enter the Garden to make trade. I availed myself of the privilege you granted me to hang up my name and address among the others, but when Mr. Lynch tears this down I have to stand up for my rights. It is no wonder that the Irish people are held in such contempt here when they allow themselves to be represented by such creatures as this. I again repeat that the Irish Emigrant Society is a fraud so far as helping the Emigrant is concerned, and he has about as much right to sit as a Commissioner in Castle Garden through it as I have to sit in the President's chair of the Emigrants' Savings Bank on account of my deposits there.

Yours, gentlemen, very respectfully,
O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

SIXTY-EIGHTH GENERAL SYNOD AT POUGHKEEPSIE—DELEGATES PRESENT.

From a Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church met in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the First Reformed Church in Main street. As has been previously stated, there are thirty-four classes in the denomination, stretching over a territory from the Mississippi in the West to India in the further East. This Synod is the highest legislative and judical body in the denomination which it represents. The ministerial representatives from the different classes commenced to arrive last night, and they have been coming on trains and boats all day. They report to the church, where they are met by the Reception Committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, Pastor of the First Reformed Church; H. L. Young, Daniel R. Thompson, and John V. Pelton. This committee assigns each delegate to the residence of some member of the congregation. Up to the opening of the session this afternoon, about sixty delegates had arrived.

This is the sixty-eighth session of the Synod and the first held in this city in twenty-four years.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, President of the Synod last year. The calling of the roll of members followed, which took up much time. The following officers were chosen: President Goyn Tallmadge, of Paramus; Adsessor, Edward P. Ingersoll, Long Island.

The votes showed that 106 delegates had arrived. Mr. Tallmadge thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and hoped he would have the full co-operation of all in the discharge of his duties. Geo. H. Peeke, of Cayuga, and Alfred H. Brush, of Rensselear, were elected clerks, after which the session hours were fixed from 9 A. M. till 12 in the morning, and from 2:30 till 5:30 in the afternoon. Next a committee was appointed to arrange devotional exercises, when the Synod adjourned till 7:30 P. M., to hear the synodical sermon, which was preached by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., of Brooklyn.

Thus far the following delegates have arrived: P. Van Wyck, J. W. Schenck, Philip Peltz, Augustus Blauvelt, Jonathan Devo, D. S. Schoonmaker, John M. Wagner, Alexander McKelvy, Wm. H. Ten Eyck, David S. Sutphen, C. R. Blauvelt, Edward P. Ingersoll, J. R. Bennett, C. H. Sampson, D. Vanderveer, Ransford Wells, James Wood, Abraham C. Wood, Alexander R. Thompson, J. W. Baker, Augustus F. Todd, John Lyon, A. P. Van Giesen, C. W. Fritts, Alonzo P. Peeke, Edwin Hill, Walter Brett, M. A. Fowler, John Simonson, Richard Walsh, L. H. Van Dryck, David K. Van Dorin, Hiram Slawson, Robert A. Pruyn, George H. Peeke, Wm. W. Brush, J. Whitbeck, G. S. Wykoff, Andrew J. Hegeman, Abraham Hees, John B. Drury, Alfred H. Brush, Joseph S. Hare, Henry Vandeecar, John G. Smart, George J. Taylor, Abraham Marshall, W. W. Letson, J. C. Low, W. H. Phraner, Nicholas Fischer, Alexander Dorn, S. W. Roe, P. Z. Swart, Woodbridge L. James, Wm. M. Brink, Henry E. Legg, A. H. Van Vranker, A. Thompson, H. E. Decker, J. Mayon, P. S. Brokaw, H. Niterwyk, W. Moredyk, F. E. Schlider, A. Baursma, E. Vanderhart, M. Kickintveld, F. Van Driele, Wm. R. Gordon, J. Howard Suydam, Ralph Voorhes, Peter V. Van Buskirk, William R. Duryea, James L. Ammerman, Paul D. Van Chef, Luther H. Van Dorin, Charles S. Hegeman, William Reilly, Edward P. Terhune, Gustavus A. Beel, S. R. W. Heath, Henry Vehslage, Jr., William H. Kirk, Richard H. Steele, Alexander MacWilliam, Edward T. Corwin, John Foster, Joseph Conover, Goyn Tallmadge, John H. Duryea, Henry V. Voorhes, John N. Ferdon, John J. Ackerman, J. Henry Whitehead, Theodore F. Chambers, Frederick F. Wilson, B. S. Jones, Abraham Mesler, Charles H. Pool, Rynier Veghte, John Rodman.

The balance of the delegates are expected to arrive to-morrow.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The discussion on the observance of the Sabbath occupied most of the morning session of the General Assembly. Many speeches were made, and the report of the committee having the matter in charge was finally adopted. This report recommends very strict, almost Puritanical, observance of the day, and will be published as a tract.

The question of adopting a formula came up, and it was decided that the Assembly would not adopt any formula.

Little was done during the afternoon session except adopting resolutions of thanks. Various speeches were made, acknowledging the courtesies extended to the Assembly.

Dr. Dicky, Pastor of the church in which the Assembly held its sessions, replied to these, and said, it was not so much what the Assembly had done, as what it had undone, that God was to be thanked for.

It was agreed that the appropriation for the present year, to home missions, should be $400,000, and to sustentation $100,000.

Dr. Wilson, Moderator, in a brief speech, thanked the members for their forbearance and kindness to him, and, after the singing of a hymn, he adjourned the Assembly to meet next year in Cleveland, Ohio, as previously agreed upon.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod reassembled to-day. Two sessions were held. John Caldwell was appointed delegate to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland and Ireland. The Committee on Temperance submitted a report, with resolutions attached, recommending the use of unfermented wines in celebrating the Lord's Supper; that total abstinence be required from applicants to the Church, and urging co-operation in the temperance movement. All but the latter was tabled.

The Synod adjourned to meet next May, in Coulterville, Ill.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 3.—The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania commenced its third annual session in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church last evening. Eighty ministers and about the same number of laymen are present. Bishop Howe presides.

THE DROWNING OF THREE AMERICANS AT LAUSANNE.

The *Continental Herald* gives some additional particulars of the drowning of three young Americans, briefly mentioned in our dispatches. It appears that, contrary to the rules of the establishments where they were being educated, they had gone without a boatman on the water on May 14. Not returning home in the evening, their absence gave some uneasiness, but it was supposed that they had gone to Montreux. This uneasiness grew to alarm when they did not make their appearance on May 15, and suspicions then began to awaken that they had met with some disaster on the lake. It was not until May 16 that the capsized boat was discovered on the French side of the lake, with the remains of one of them entangled in it. Two brothers Woodberry and their companion Grant formed the sole occupants of the boat, and as the disaster does not appear to have been witnessed, there only remains the supposition that, under the strong breeze that was blowing on May 14, the boat was upset from some unskilled manœuvring, or that one of the sudden squalls to which the upper end of the Lake of Geneva is subjected had capsized it. A correspondent, writing from Ouchy, says that the French authorities took possession of the body of the unfortunate young man, and at first refused to give it up, but on May 17 it was brought over in a coffin to Ouchy, where it was received amid strong expressions of regret at the sad results of the accident. The remains, which were identified as those of one of the brothers Woodberry, were interred at Lausanne.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Three sailors, named respectively Volker Engleman, John Wolf, and Peter Rassman, were arrested on the arrival of the Hamburg steamer Frisia at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, on a charge of mutiny preferred by Capt. Rattman. He charges them with leading an attack against the cabin passengers, breaking down several cabin doors, and refusing to obey orders. The Captain, with four of the ship's crew, overpowered the mutineers and put them in irons. They will be sent to Hamburg on the steam-ship Main, which sails on Saturday.

COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

At a meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., the following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to the Governor:

Whereas, One of the chief sources of corruption in the City Government under the late Ring was subsidizing newspapers under the guise of advertising and public printing, which for five years averaged over one million dollars per year, which source of corruption is cut off by the charter; and,

Whereas, A bill is now before the Governor, awaiting his action thereon, authorizing the payment from the City Treasury of $15,000 per year to some daily law journal for publishing the court calendars, which calendars are now published each morning as matter of news by the leading morning journals for nothing; and,

Whereas, Said bill requires all legal notices and advertisements to be published in said daily law journal, when the same notices and advertisements would at the same cost have a much larger circulation and publicity if published as now in some of the leading daily papers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be most respectfully, but urgently solicited to withhold his approval from said bill, as one not in the interest of the public at large, but of some private party or particular journal, at the expense of the public.

SOME LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

From the Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

At this stage of the court proceedings the *Eagle* has no desire to say a word on the merits of the litigation now pending between City Judge McCue and Mr. Demas Barnes. The latter is charged by the former with publishing libelous and defamatory articles against him, not with the design of sustaining any public interest, but in order to "get square" with Judge McCue and other well-known Brooklyn people, at whose hands Mr. Barnes had, or supposed he had, suffered personal grievances. This is the issue a jury is now engaged in determining, and the *Eagle*, pending this determination, has not a word to say about it. But the evidence taken yesterday in this case has a public interest, larger than any interest the people of Brooklyn have, or can possibly have, in the parties to this action, or to any other legal action we can possibly conceive of. This interest turns on the relations existing for some months past between certain New-York journals and the City of Brooklyn. For weeks together the New-York *World* and the New-York *Tribune* devoted more of their space to "exposures" and criticisms on the conduct and management of the municipal government and local affairs of Brooklyn, than to all other subjects of current interest. To those whose business it is to make newspapers, and to make newspapers which people will buy and read, there was no evidence of good journalism in papers published outside of Brooklyn, and especially the two New-York papers, whose circulation in Brooklyn is most limited—giving their columns up almost solely to the consideration of Brooklyn matters. If these papers had been dealing honestly with Brooklyn, their immediate contemporaries could not have ignored their "exposures" any more than the *Tribune* itself could have ignored the evidence of the frauds committed by the Tammany Ring, after THE TIMES had brought those frauds to the reluctant consideration of the *Tribune*. That this was the very thing the other New-York papers did do is certain. Now, it concerns not only Brooklyn, but the whole country, to ascertain if the columns of any of the Metropolitan journals can be used to gratify personal malice felt by individuals, not even directly connected with these papers, and if to gratify that personal malice individual character is to be assailed, and the interest, credit, and honor of a city are to be placed in jeopardy? What a sensation it would have created throughout the country if, when THE NEW-YORK TIMES was engaged in its exposures of Tweed and his associates, it had been shown by the words and acts of the editor of THE TIMES himself that at the bottom of his enmity to Tweed were the facts that the editor aspired to the position of Mayor of New-York; that he was on such intimate terms with Tweed and his associates that he felt it to be a grievance that he was not consulted when the political "slate" was being made out, and that because he was not "consulted" and not made Mayor, he had turned round on the men with whom he was quite willing to act so long as the hope of office and of co-operation in "slate" making was held out to him? This accusation, if sustained, would have ruined THE TIMES. But the case of the *Tribune* and *World* is even worse than this, for if the testimony adduced yesterday, on the McCue-Barnes case, is not impeached, the *World* and *Tribune* opened their columns to attacks on private character, and on a great city's interest, in order that a disappointed and a ridiculously vain man—with nothing to recommend him for any position, except money made by questionable means—might take personal revenge. In view of such an accusation against the press of New-York, the wrongs of private parties, however grevious, are belittled and overshadowed.

That Demas Barnes and the late District Attorney, Mr. Britton, had been on terms of social and personal intimacy, was very well known in this city when Mr. Britton was elected to the office. Barnes was very active in having Mr. Britton removed. The forbearance of Mr. Britton is extraordinary in view of the latter fact, and of that other fact that the first use made by Barnes of his intimacy with Britton, was to try to induce him to use the power of his office to gratify Barnes' personal ends. Mr. Britton says that Barnes sent for him—after the former had been elected District Attorney—and told him "he ought to indict McCue, Kingsley, and others for election frauds; I told him I did not think there was any evidence against them: he answered that 'I have commenced against them and I mean to keep it up, and your position is such that you can help me;' I answered that 'I would as soon prosecute the persons named as any others, if he could find anything against them;' I then said, 'You have opened fire on them through the New-York *World*,' and he said, 'Yes, they have cheated me out of the Mayoralty; they never intended to nominate me, and I'll crush them.' I said, 'How are you going to accomplish this?' and he said, 'I shall first open fire on the bridge; they have not paid their subscriptions, and neither New-York nor Brooklyn will advance any more money, and the work will have to stop, and that will depreciate the value of the property twenty-five to fifty per cent., and when the pockets of taxpayers are touched, they will be aroused and put these men out of position.'"

Now, it would be bad enough if the *World's* columns were used to further private ends; but here it is deliberately stated, as part of Mr. Barnes' programme, that he should, by opposing a great public enterprise like the East River Bridge, try to depreciate the value of property in Brooklyn twenty-five to fifty per cent., and by endeavoring to divert public resentment against other men for what he had been instrumental in doing himself—"get square" with them for not doing what they never had the power to do, make Mr. Demas Barnes, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Barnes succeeded in "opening fire," through the *Tribune* as well as through the *World*. Barnes' mishaps in this direction, at the early period of his dickering for the control of the columns of New-York papers, are very funny, as told by himself. "The next conversation I had with him," (Barnes,) says Mr. Britton, "was the morning when Mr. Greeley was nominated. Mr. Barnes expressed his gratification; the next morning he said he had changed his mind on the subject, that this nomination was brought about by the Brooklyn ring, Kingsley, McCue, and Kinsella; that he had taken measures to have the *Tribune* open on the Brooklyn Ring, and that this was a dodge of the ring to silence the *Tribune*, the consideration being the nomination of Greeley for the Presidency."

Now, it is no answer to all this to say that the man who discovered imaginary plots like these is a fool. The fact remains that Barnes had the use of the columns of the *Tribune*, and that both the *Tribune* and *World* to-day find it convenient to suppress this testimony. Judge McCue and Mr. Barnes may be left to fight out their own quarrels in the courts and elsewhere; but the press of the country, and the people of Brooklyn especially, have an issue with the two venal journals of New-York which they cannot afford to leave unsettled.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday at No. 87 Wall street, Mr. Wm. H. Fogg presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that there had been received during the year from various sources $27,227 90; expenditures, including salaries, &c., $27,710 56; amount due the Treasurer, $482 66. Other reports were received indicating an indisposition on the part of importers to join the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William A. Booth.

Vice Presidents—Wm H. Fogg, First Vice President; Roswell Skeel, Second Vice President; B. F. Butler, Third Vice President; D. M. Turnure, Fourth Vice President.

Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, to Serve Four Years—R. B. Minturn, E. W. Corlies, George A. Merwin.

Committee on Trade Statistics and Publications—C. T. Gostenhofer, Henry F. Hitch, J. Aug. Hewlett, D. Townsend, J. D. Wood.

Committee on Membership—Jos. Gillet, Bowie Dash, George H. Moller, Henry E. Hawley, C. T. Christensen.

Committee on Rooms and Property—A. F. Ockershausen, Jno. P. March, Caleb B. Knevals, Daniel T. Hoag, Wm. M. Johnson.

Treasurer—L. H. Fage.

Secretary—Wm. Neilson.

Inspectors of Elections—R. A. Dorman, H. O. Havemeyer, Walter Storm.

The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

Great Discovery—"Luxurene" (Deodorized cocoanut oil, &c.,) heals humors of the scalp, and dresses hair BEAUTIFULLY. IT HAS NO EQUAL. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & Co.'s LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE KILLS IT.—*Advertisement.*

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

For the Country.—Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, India-rubber, and Bathing Shoes. All styles. Moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

[illegible]

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14, 1872.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. McFARLAND.

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsmouth, Neb., says: "I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened; and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batcheler's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—SMITH.—On Tuesday, June 2, at St. James' Church, Smithtown, Long Island, by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. James H. Lee, of Smithtown, and Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of Stockbridge, PRESCOTT HALL BUTLER, of New-York City, to CORNELIA STEWART, eldest daughter of Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown.

DAWSON—SMITHERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Carson Bancroft, D. D., of Montreal, HENRY DAWSON to MARTHA DUNKIN, second daughter of Chas. F. Smithers, Esq. No cards.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

DIX—SOUTTER.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Rev. MORGAN DIX to EMILY WOOLSEY, daughter of the late James T. Soutter.

FELLOWES—GRISWOLD.—At Milford, Conn., on the 2d June, by Rev. A. D. Miller, CORNELIUS FELLOWES to CAROLINE SUYDAM, daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

FINLAY—LAMB.—On Tuesday, June 2, at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. T. M. Riley, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stewart, HAMILTON ROWAN FINLAY, New-York, to BESSY R., youngest daughter of the late C. B. Lamb, Philadelphia.

GILDER—DE KAY.—On Wednesday, June 3, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. H. S. Bishop, of Christ Church, Orange, N. J., RICHARD WATSON GILDER and HELENA, daughter of the late Commodore Geo. C. De Kay, of New-York.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, June 2, JOANNA T. JACKSON, wife of Frederick S. Boyd.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 West 37th st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BURGESS.—At East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1874, GEORGE D., only son of John W. and Eliza A. Burgess, aged 10 months 17 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his grand-parents, Munn av., East Orange, on Friday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRUNSEN.—At his late residence, No. 385 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, 31st ult., CHRISTOPHER W. BRUNSEN, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family and of his son Edward W., and son-in-law, Richard C. Owens, are invited to attend without further invitation.

GOODWILLIE.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, DAVID, youngest son of Dr. D. H. and A. E. Goodwillie, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, June 4, at 4 P. M., from No. 160 West 34th st. Interment in Green-Wood on the following day.

POSTLETHWAITE.—In Lexington, Ky., on Monday, May 18, GABRIEL LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE, aged 68 years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THEODORE TILTON'S NEW NOVEL,
TEMPEST-TOSSED.
1 vol., large 12mo, tinted paper. Price $1 75.
The story is one of marked power and poetic beauty. Mr. Tilton wields a very graceful pen, and possesses a vivid imagination.

II.
ACROSS AMERICA;
OR
THE GREAT WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.
By Gen. JAS. F. RUSLING.
1 vol., large 12mo., with eight full-page illustrations, and Map of the Route. Price, $2.
Many places on the Pacific coast were visited, and are described, which will be entirely new to the most intelligent readers. This trip of Gen. Rusling's occupied two years, and embraced 15,000 miles.

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Secretary WELLES' Book.
LINCOLN AND SEWARD.
$1 50.

THE WETHEREL AFFAIR.
By Col. J. W. DEFOREST.
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By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
"Mrs. Edwards is one of the brightest and freshest of the novel writers of the day."—*Journal, Boston.*

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Any of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address,
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Printed on heavy, toned paper, with one illustration,
TEN CENTS.
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SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.
The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages, Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed for 25 cts.; Boards, 35 cts. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

A—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH, an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 28 East 20th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Board of Directors of the New Central Coal Company, recognizing the great loss which they have sustained in the death of their friend and associate, Mr. CHARLES L. ANTHONY, desire to add their official record to the personal expression of their heartfelt sorrow; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Anthony we, the members of the board, sincerely mourn the loss of one whose wise and judicious counsels always commanded our respect, while his warm-hearted personal friendship won our affectionate regards.

Resolved, That our long-continued association with him developed before us, with constantly-increasing clearness, those attractive and substantial traits of his character which fitted him to adorn the prominent position which he occupied in the community, and made him so eminently the model of the high-toned merchant.

Resolved, That while in sacred and grateful memory of his private virtues and public worth we record the sense of our own bereavement, we also respectfully extend the assurances of our kindest sympathies to the members of his sorrowing family, with the expression of an earnest wish that the unfeigned grief of those who mourn with them may be an element of consolation to them in their heavy trial.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the board, and a copy forwarded to the family of deceased.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Amethyst Rings, $5, $6, and $8.
Cameo Rings, $7, $8, and $10.
Plain Gold Rings, $2, $3, and $4.
Onyx and Blood-stone Seal Rings, $6, $7, $8, and $9.
Pearl Rings, $8, $9, and $10.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Music-boxes, Fans, and Opera-glasses repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, removed from No. 841 to No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND LOANED ON; ALSO Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st., under Stevens House.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 3, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of S. S. Storrs, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick houses and lots, each 25 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue, to J. Lyon Gardner, plaintiff in the legal action, for $9,000 each. Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 20 by 94, on the east side of First avenue, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, to W. Dickson, for $9,500, and adjourned the foreclosure sale of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street, to Wednesday, June 17. Lespinasse & Friedman offered, by public auction, the plot of land 50 by 65, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston street, on the north-east corner of South Fifth avenue. The property was struck off, but not sold, to E. F. Randall, for $44,600. Also offered by public auction the two four-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 25 by 126.6, on the north side of Fourteenth street, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue. They were struck off, but not sold, to G. B. Whitman, for $24,000 each.

Dingee, Porter & Co. struck off the frame house and plot of land 64 by 100, situate on the south side of Mott street, 82 feet east of Morris avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to John Emmons for $5,825.

E. V. Harnett adjourned the foreclosure sale of the four four-story brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of East Sixty-ninth street, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue, to Wednesday, June 17.

J. M. Gibson reports the sale of the remainder of the estate of J. S. Bradley, located in Jersey City, consisting of a two-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 53 Woodward street, to George Ibbs, for $3,300; also the lot Nos. 25 and 26 Grand street, to M. Foley, for $2,515; also the lot Nos. 28 and 29 Manning avenue, to J. Fay, for $2,510; also the lot No. No. 57 Bishop street, to J. Gleason, for $850.

A full report of the auction sale of lots at Adams, near New-Brunswick, N. J., held by O. H. Pierson & Co., on the premises yesterday, will be printed in The Times of to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 370 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale of the following lots formerly belonging to the well-known Dyckman estate: One plot 38 by 195.3 by 3.8 by 198.3, on Broadway, corner of Academy street; eight full lots on Ninth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh streets, and two lots, each 25 by 150.4, on Broadway, south side, 150 feet east of Academy street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 43.9 by 20 by 34.3 (rear irregular) No. 244 Fulton street, south side, twenty feet west of Washington street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot 25.2 by 66 by 33.8 by 43.7, No. 95 James street, south side, (lot running through to Chambers street,) 75 feet east of Batavia street. Also similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 91, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 254 feet east of First avenue; lease dated May 1, 1870; term, twenty years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 434 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, Referee's sale of the valuable property in Brooklyn, situate on Columbia street, between Sedgwick and Irving streets, known as the "Glamorgan Oil Refining and Soap works," comprising a plot of ground 200 by 150, with two-story brick building nearly covering same thereon, together with dock privileges, machinery in building, &c., &c.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Ambrose Monell, Referee, of a plot of land 50 by about 170, on Hawthorne street, east side, 175 feet north of Vermilyea avenue, (Dyckman estate,) and a plot 100 by 100 on Hawthorne street, south-east corner of Vermilyea avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on the Bowery, known as lot No. 107, on map of the James Delancey estate. Also, in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the four-story marble-front building, with lot 20 by 92.6, No. 62 Court street, Brooklyn, west side, 110 feet north of Livingston street, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Oxford street, east side, 158.5 feet south of Flushing avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 20x94, on e. s. of 1st av., 86 ft. n. of 116th st.	$9,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

3 three-story brick houses and lots, each 25x98.9, on s. s. of 34th st., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., at $9,000 each	$27,000

JERSEY CITY.

By G. M. Gibson.

1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 53 Woodward st.	$3,300
1 lot, Nos. 25 and 26 Grand st.	2,515
1 lot, Nos. 28 and 29 Manning av.	2,510
1 lot, No. 57 Bishop st.	850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 2.

Boulevard, w. s., plot No. 2, Elizabeth Willard property, Fort Washington, 276.10x147.1x245 to Boulevard, 128.6, being 12 lots and 974 square ft.	$50,000
Grand Broadway Boulevard, w. s., 25 ft. n. of 93d st., 75.6x100	27,150
Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner of 93d st., 25.2x100	12,700
Greenwich st., e. s., 74.5 ft. n. of Leroy st., 26.4x63.3, excepting strip off s. s., 44 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 8x22	12,000
Same property	1,714
Houston st., n. s., opposite the termination of Eldridge st., 25x78.1x25.3x81.2	29,000
Irving pl., w. s., 92 ft. n. of 19th st., 23x85.6	22,500
Jersey st., n. s., about 63 ft. w. of Mulberry st., 19.11x67.8	3,450
Pearl st., No. 373, 21x97x21x96	1,700
Reade st., s. s., 37.7 ft. e. of West st., 22.10x55.5 to Chambers st. x24.4x46.6, ½ part	10,000
Thomas st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of West Broadway, 25x100	13,100
12th st., n. s., 246 ft. w. of Av. A, 24.3x103.3	7,175
21st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	30,000
30th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d. av., 100x98.9	50,000
30th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x98.9	30,000
34th st., s. s., 297 ft. w. of 7th av., 17.8x98.9	22,000
44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100	5,000
46th st., s. s., 477.10 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.10x100.5	30,500
49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	23,625
50th st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x80	24,300
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington av., 75x100.5	15,000
61st st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x100.5; lot in centre block between 60th and 61st sts., 175 ft. e. of 2d av.; runs s. 2.5 and e. 100 ft.	50,000
67th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x87.7	24,000
94th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x100.8	14,100
116th st., s. s., 190.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.10x100.11	10,000
119th st., n. s., 248 ft. e. of Av. A, 48x100.10	37,500
120th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.10	10,500
132d st., No. 48 West, s. s., 222.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11	8,500
Grove av., n. w. corner Cliff st., 50x100, Morrisania	6,550
Madison av., s. e. corner 39th st., 26.6x100; 39th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 15x26.6	80,000
Washington av., e. s., lots Nos. 21 and 36 and half of No. 20 and 37, map of Lexington place at William's Bridge, &c., 75x200, to Madison av.	3,000
Willard av., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 1st st., 50x100; Woodlawn Heights	400
11th av., s. w. corner 93d st., 18.8x6.2x18.7x6.1	800
Branch Railroad Junction, Union st., 125.5x87x90, gore, Morrisania	3,300

Leases Recorded.

Cherry st., No. 111 and bake-house in No. 113, 3 years, per year	$1,300
Great Jones st., No. 46, 3 years, per year	1,000
Washington st., No. 159, 5 years, per year	1,200
2d av., n. w. corner 47th st., store, 2 years, per year	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or will exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WM. GEE, owner, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

Office of Kingman F. Page, No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

CITY HOUSES TO EXCHANGE.—TWO FULL-front houses, well rented, on East 49th st.; will trade for LOTS or COUNTRY property.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER house, on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st., 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 751. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with furniture; possession on or before 1st of July; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE, On and adjoining 5th av., between 40th st. and Central Park. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE.—ELEGANT residence; about twenty rooms; billiard room; fine head of spring water; gas; every modern improvement; five acres; lawns; forest shade trees; commodious outbuildings; garden; fruit; all in perfect condition; choicest neighborhood. Sale advantageous; price and terms, full particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEAT; ONE ACRE LAND; house has fine rooms; fine order; modern improvements; attractive architecture; fifty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot on New-Haven Railroad, and one mile from station at Mamaroneck; $12,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. ADAM C. ELLIS, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

RYE BEACH HOTEL (N. Y.) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is located upon the margin of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, about one hour's ride from the City and two miles from Rye Depot of the New-Haven Railroad. The premises comprise about seven acres, with ample buildings, and is a well-known Summer resort for thousands who seek, upon its beach, unsurpassed facilities for a healthful salt-water bath. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of or address the owner, ROBERT F. BRUNDAGE, Port Chester, N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, thirty miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, the residence of the late Dr. C. W. Haight, containing fourteen acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and well fruited. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. HYATT, No. 180 West st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester Country. Photographs of place and full particulars with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A HANDsome house of seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing, in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN GREAT variety; tanneries, mill privileges, &c.; along the line of a new railroad; about 100 miles from the City. Principals only apply to W. T. MORSS, No. 49 Spruce st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE CLOSING-OUT SALES of the balance of the estate of the late SIDNEY S. BLACKWELL.

Wednesday, June 10, 1874,

AT 11:30 A. M., ON THE PREMISES,

Blackwell & Utley

will sell

200 Magnificent Lots

at

Hastings,

on the Hudson.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, between the Hudson River and New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroads, commanding EXTENSIVE and CHARMING INLAND as well as RIVER and MOUNTAIN VIEWS; in the immediate vicinity of the elegant country-seats of Messrs. Fraser, Hoppock, Hall, Mattison, Dr. Gerscheide, Prof. Draper, and others.

70 Per Cent. on BOND and MORTGAGE.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 9:55 A. M., stopping at Harlem and Yonkers. MUSIC by GRAFULLA'S BAND. Lunch before the sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, at 12 M., At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

Valuable Water-front at YONKERS, Adjoin'g Glenwood Station.	Farm of 55 ACRES near SING SING.

The above sales are BY ORDER of the EXECUTRIX of the estate, and will be SOLD POSITIVELY and WITHOUT RESERVE.

MAPS, FREE PASSES, and particulars of BLACKWELL & UTLEY, NO. 93 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK CITY. BLACKWELL & CO., Tarrytown.

GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL AND SUMMER HOLIDAY. Mechanics, salaried men, and women, own your own homes.

400 First-class Suburban Lots,

On Stewart's Garden City Railroad at

CREEDMOOR, and on L. I. R. R. at QUEENS.

Forty minutes from New-York. Forty-three trains daily. Early train for mechanics. Commutation less than stage fare. Convenient to everything. Accessible, healthy, and cheap.

At Positive Sale, Thursday, June 11,

On the premises. Terms very easy.

All the Modern Jubilee Attractions.

Grafulla's Great Band.	Harrison, world renowned.
Fisher, aerial gymnast.	Weeks, prince of caterers.

Free Excursion Over Garden City Railroad.

Complimentary passes for ferry and railroad on special train, leaving, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, at 11:30 on day of sale, of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GET UP EARLY AND GO TO THE

GREAT STAR SALE.

SPLENDID MANSION.

700 ELEGANT LOTS,

situated at

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

Grand Concert and continuation of the sale of Lots, in MASONIC HALL, in the evening. ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT ON GROUNDS. WEEKS, THE FAMOUS CATERER. FISHER, greatest aerial gymnast in the world. HARRISON, IMPROVISATORE. SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries at 9:50 A. M. on day of sale. For passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. OSBORN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, 1874, at the store of H. K. Thurber & Co., corner of West Broadway, Hudson, and Reade streets, City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of Henry S. Osborn, bankrupt, will expose for sale at public auction the interest, whatever it may be, of the said bankrupt in and to the following pieces of real estate and articles of personal property, to wit:

(1.) An equitable interest in one undivided half part of a house and lot situated in Kings County, City of Brooklyn, known as No. 326 Halsey street, (claimed to be owned by the bankrupt's wife.)

(2.) One undivided half interest in a saw mill and grounds situated in St. Lawrence County, town of Potsdam, N. Y., and known as the Hewetville Mill.

(3.) Ten shares of the capital stock of the Security Bank of the City of New-York, and a patent right of a lime kiln for the burning of lime in five counties of the State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1874.

H. K. THURBER, Assignee.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 11, 1874, at same hour and place.

H. K. THURBER, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, AT 12 M., AT THE EXchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York, GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.

The favorable lease, dock privileges, trade, fixtures, machinery, and good-will of the above company, situated on Sedgwick, Van Brunt and Irving sts., Brooklyn. The building is two story, brick, with iron shutters, and covers entire plot; is only 200 feet from the docks, and has the privilege of the same. Full particulars and maps at No. 35 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots, (formerly part of the Dyckman estate:)

BROADWAY, s. e. corner Academy st., 1½ lots.
9TH AV., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 8 lots.
BROADWAY, between Academy and Hawthorne sts., 3 lots. Also, on 117TH ST., the 2 valuable lots situate on the s. s. of 117th st., 370 ft. w. of 5th av.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9. At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Supreme Court sale of Boulevard lots.

BOULEVARD.—Four full lots, south-east corner 99th st.

NINETY-NINTH STREET.—Five lots in rear of above, free from rock; fine soil; used as garden; assessments all paid; seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS TO TAKE the care of a private property; highest references given. Address Stamm, No. 27 1st av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, THE RESIdence of the late Rev. S. L. Mershon, at East Hampton, Long Island. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, and is surrounded by a fine lawn and garden stocked with vegetables of Summer growth. The coast at this point is unusually fine for surf-bathing; in fact, all the surroundings are such as to make it very desirable for Summer residence. Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., or, HENRY S. TERBELL, No. 38 West 20th st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverly place; contains six rooms and bath-room; rent, $700 per annum. Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverly place, now being put in perfect order; rent, $1,100 per annum. Also carpenter shop at No. 45 Thomas st.; rent, $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Scarborough, on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York; fourteen rooms, besides bath-room and closets; hot and cold water; fully furnished; fountain and garden in good order; price low; also, smaller house adjoining above. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York. HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing, New-York.

TO LET.—THE SMALL FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS house on 18th st., first door east from Broadway; a choice location for business purposes; will be let to a responsible tenant for private dwelling at a moderate rent. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, No. 860 Broadway, or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES MCGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, WESTchester County, overlooking the Sound; within ten minutes' drive from the depot; high, healthy situation; rent moderate. Apply to JOSEPH R. KEARNY, office of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

Office of Kingman F. Page, No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES, ATTRACTIVE country seats, and beautiful cottages, from $150 to $2,000 per year.

LONG BRANCH.—OWNER LEAVING FOR Europe will let furnished cottage, with stable, ample grounds, near depot and sea. Address PERRY PARKS, Long Branch.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, 19th st., near 3d av.; modern improvements; in fine order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—HOUSE, CONSISTING of fourteen handsomely furnished rooms, to let for board of four adults. Interview with owner at 588 6th av., E. A. DAILEY.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, 48TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone house; a sacrifice. J. S. MATHEWS, 240 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, UP TOWN, for cash; must be cheap; also store property on an avenue, for which I will give country property free, and add cash. J. E. DEMAREST, No. 175 Broadway, basement.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An opportunity is now offered for investment in a safe and profitable business, recently organized under a special charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, which will pay, permanently, satisfactory dividends.

A limited amount of the stock only remains to be taken. Apply at the office of

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its apprised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.	LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
BENJ. H. HUTTON,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,	JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,	WALTER H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,	CHARLES TRACY,
J. J. GOODWIN,	FREDERICK L. BARREDA.

ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

Office of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C.

Bonds must be presented in person or by an agent authorized to cancel the same.

F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer South Carolina.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

Trustees' Office Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 114 South 3d st., Philadelphia, May 7, 1874.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a trustee under the said mortgage to fill a vacancy in the trust thereby created.

By direction of the Trustees.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, corner William st., New-York, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILroad COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the office of CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, President, on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

HOLDERS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad bonds, who may desire to exchange the same for good real estate, may address, for three days, Post Office Box No. 3,249 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FIVE PER CENT.

GOLD COUPON BONDS,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

Principal and interest (on the first days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in Sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's Office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,470
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

No. 28 State st., Boston.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria

BRANCH OF THE

Washington City & Point Lookout RR.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK, WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For particulars apply at office of the

New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,

No. 50 Wall st.

H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Office People's Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

The Eleventh Ward Bank, New-York, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Board of Directors of the American Express Company, No. 113 Broadway, New-York, May 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on their capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 6th day of June next, and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, corner 42d st. and 4th av., New-York, June 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, ON THE capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 10 to July 6, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANSON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the student, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE WILL CONTINUE Kindergarten instruction, assisted by Prof. Kraus, with training class for mothers and teachers, beginning Oct. 1. The location of the school will be advertised after Aug. 15. Address Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 Gramercy Park, until July 1.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO 62 BOWERY.—UPtown college removed to No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MISS PERINE HAS REMOVED HER SCHOOL FOR young ladies from No. 106 East 38th st. to No. 34 East 74th st. Central Park.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av., and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a respectable English person, lately landed from France (understands, and can speak French a little,) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is thoroughly experienced, and a good needle woman. Call for two days at No. 349 East 12th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, active German Girl, who well understands the duties of an up-stairs maid; is an active waitress, and is kind and obliging; a good chance for a lady to find a good girl. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a young woman (whom we know) is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable English Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and a willing, obliging girl; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid, or to wait on an elderly lady or sew; City or country; City references. Call at No. 489 7th av., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress, and will assist with grown children; City or country; several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid or nurse; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 467 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; washing and ironing if desired; can give three years' City reference from present employer. Call at No. 38 West 60th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECommend to a family, where a trustworthy person is required, a young English woman as companion or nurse to an invalid; would assist in sewing or in the care of growing children, or take entire charge of the household; country preferred. Apply at apartments No. 11 Stephens Building, No. 4 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, with reference from present employer, together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; will do the washing together; are both very neat, orderly, and competent; will go the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH first class references, in a gentleman's house as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, and is kind, sober, and obliging; will work for moderate compensation; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—A CHANCE FOR A LADY TO GET A cook without pretensions; wages, $20; is young, neat, and clean; an excellent cook and baker; City or country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXPERT AT ALL kinds of baking; a short distance in the country preferred during Summer; capable of taking charge of milk and butter; excellent reference. Call at or address No. 316 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a first-class meat cook; also, a good baker and pastry cook; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish references. Inquire for P., at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., cor. Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Swedish woman, who understands her business well; has good references, and is kind and obliging; private house preferred; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, neat and tidy, ready and willing, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK; WILLING TO do coarse washing; has two years' references from her last place; can do good cooking, and is a first-rate baker. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in all branches; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; THOROUGHLY experienced; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very willing, competent girl; is a good bread and butter maker; has good reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN AS cook in a private family; no objection to City or country; good reference. Call on or address for two days, No. 408 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; BEST OF references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park, for three days, from 10 to 12.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 126 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; City or country; best references. Call at No. 165 West 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at 142 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; NO objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, FIRST-CLASS, A real cordon blue, with first-class City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BEST City reference. Apply at No. 239 East 42d st., near 2d av., third floor, front room.

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CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN B. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FERNAU.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. PERRY.....June 16, 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....July 7, 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. DUTTON.....July 14, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bowray,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Trinacria, Tuesday.....June 2 | Australia, Saturday.....June 13
Anglia, Saturday.....June 6 | Victoria, Tuesday.....June 16
Utopia, Tuesday.....June 9 | Italia, Thursday.....June 18
Macedonia, Thurs.....June 11 | Hibernia, Saturday.....June 20
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to location of steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday...June 27
RATES OF PASSAGE: 1ST GOLD, with choice wines, $100.
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 11
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....June 8
ATLAS.....June 26
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....June 3
ANDES.....June 19
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by the company to avoid ice and headwinds.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 9 A.M.
Bayet...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada, Sat., June 27, 3 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.... Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Stocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, to sail returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 9
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 11
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Duly authorized United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. HOBBS, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. SICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.
MARHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, June 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
R. J. BALLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLTZ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, June 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....70
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. W. CRANE, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAN DOMINGO,

For Porto Plata, Somana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD NORTHRUP, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the others. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 182 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 196 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist for May contains the best programmes for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., will leave by special steamer DIRECT, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and clearance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and trustworthy servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR SALE—STEAM-SHIP RISING STAR, AS SHE lies at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st. Apply at office of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State is sued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. BALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. F. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 29 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at TOMKEBS, TARRYTOWN, SING SING, HAVERSTRAW, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., June 3.... 8:00 A. M.	Wed., June 3.... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th... 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th.... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 8th.... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th.... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.... 10:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 10th. 3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 10th. 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th.... 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th. 3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1....3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1.7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th....3:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th...11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th.....12:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Rossens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, New Paltz, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 30, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

WANTED—ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR SHOW cases. Parties wishing to furnish same will address F. B. M., Box 1,679 New-York Post Office, for further information.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 4 and 8:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 8:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 8 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains leave as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 9:30 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 8:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—New-York Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
8 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the West, via Delaware Railroad, 9:30 A. M., 5:15 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 9:30 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 8:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

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7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 4 and 8:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 8:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 8 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains leave as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 9:30 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 8:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestons, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M.; 23d st., 6:45. Returning, leave Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to A. F. KITTLE, No. 219 Canal st., New-York, or J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 people. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. EDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
H. P. CROSBETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for the summer season. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UN

MASONRY.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES—RECEPTION OF VISITORS—DISCUSSION ON THE REDUCTION OF THE GRAND SECRETARY'S SALARY.

The Grand Lodge of Masons in this State reassembled yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock. After prayer by R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, and the reading of the minutes of the previous session, business was proceeded with as follows: R. W. James M. Austin, from the Committee on Credentials, presented a report, showing that all the representatives of subordinate lodges in the State were regularly present. Reports from the Boards of Relief of Brooklyn, Lockport, and Buffalo, were received, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions from seven lodges, the warrants of which have been destroyed by fire during the year, were received asking for the restoration of the same, and duly referred to the Committee on Warrants.

R. W. James E. Morrison, from the Executive Committee of the late Masonic Fair, held in this City, presented a supplementary and final report, from which it was shown that the total receipts of the fair were $80,921 45, and the net proceeds $44,793.

R. W. and Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Grand Chaplain and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was announced, and duly received with grand honors.

Grand Master Fox then added the name of M. W. John W. Simons to the Committee on Charity, making the committee stand as follows: M. W. John W. Simons, R. W. Henry A. Richey, R. W. Levi M. Gano, R. W. Frank M. Hopkins, and R. W. Wm. M. A. Brodie.

The following committee on the Exemplification of the Standard Work was announced by the Grand Master: First District—Benjamin A. Haff; Second—Charles W. Hubbell; Third—William E. Sprague; Fourth—Levi J. Isaacs; Fifth—Isaac B. Conover; Sixth—Louis J. Belloni, Jr.; Seventh—Myron A. Decker; Eighth—Claudius B. Conant; Ninth—Geo. E. Cressner; Tenth—Willis L. Bagley; Eleventh—George M. Brown; Twelfth—Adam Cook; Thirteenth—M. J. Jennings; Fourteenth—J. W. Harkins; Fifteenth—David G. Griswold; Sixteenth—James L. Knox; Seventeenth—Jerome Dillenbeck; Eighteenth—John L. Sawyer; Nineteenth—Cheney H. Powers; Twentieth—George F. Benton; Twenty-first—F. D. Vanderhoof; Twenty-second—James Yeomans; Twenty-third—Luther Whitwood; Twenty-fourth—Van N. Douglas; Twenty-fifth—Albert Jones; Twenty-sixth—William Zimmerman; Twenty-seventh—Frederick Mohr; Twenty-eighth—H. Banli.

W. Louis J. Belloni, Chairman of the above committee, announced that the work would be exemplified by the Grand Lecturer in Arcana Lodge No. 246, in the Ionic room of the Temple, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock.

R. W. E. P. Breed, from the Committee on the Grand Master's address, presented the report recommending that the various matters referred to should be placed in charge of the proper standing committees, but that special committees of three should be appointed on the dead of the year, and on that portion of the address referring to Cuban affairs. The committee appointed on the first-named matter, was M. W. Joseph D. Evans, W. Edward P. McGoun, and W. J. L. Lambert.

R. W. Philander Reed presented the report of R. W. John G. Barker, Grand Librarian. The report set forth that the library had been increased during the year by the addition of some 100 volumes, and that a large amount of work had been done in rebinding books, classifying others, &c.

An invitation was received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois requesting the presence of the Grand Lodge and Craft of New-York, in Chicago, on St. John's Day, the 24th inst., on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new United States buildings in that city. The invitation, on motion, was placed on file.

R. W. James M. Austin presented a communication from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, asking relief for the distressed Masons of that State who had suffered loss by reason of the recent overflow of the Mississippi. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee, and on motion a collection was ordered to be taken up in Grand Lodge this morning, prior to the election.

R. W. Walter S. Pinckney presented the report of R. W. George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer. In the report the number of lodges visited during the year was stated, and matters relating to the standard work reviewed. The office of Grand Lecturer is henceforth, under the new constitution, an appointive one, and hence this is the last report that will be made by Mr. Raymond as an elective officer.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the the afternoon session the Grand Master appointed R. W. G. Fred. Wiltsie, of the Tenth District, and W. Hawley Cline, of the Twenty-fifth District, Acting District Deputy Grand Masters in the stead of the regular deputies of those districts, unavoidably absent.

M. W. Daniel B. Bruen, Past Grand Master of Masons of New-Jersey, was announced, and received with the grand honors.

R. W. Frederick W. Herring, from the Masonic Board of Relief of New-York, presented a report showing the receipts of the year to have been $5,489 57, and the expenditures $5,092 47.

Resolutions for appropriations for the various boards of relief of the State were offered, and referred to the Finance Committee viz.: New-York, $2,000; Brooklyn, $2,000; Williamsburg, $2,000; Buffalo, $800; Lockport, $200, and Rochester $600.

A large part of the afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of a resolution offered by W. Bro. Van Wyck in reference to fixing the future salary of the Grand Secretary at $3,500 per annum, including clerk hire, instead of $5,000 without clerk hire, as at present fixed.

After a long discussion and numerous votes on amendments offered, a vote by lodges was ordered, and by a count of 757 to 374 the whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to report this morning on the subject, immediately after the reading of the minutes.

R. W. Edmund L. Judson, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report in reference to the Louisiana troubles, urging individual action in the matter. Final lodge action on the report was postponed until this afternoon.

At 5:45 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called off until 9 A. M. to-day.

THE SLAVES OF THE HARP.

The execution of the order to the Police Captains in relation to the arrest of children for playing musical instruments in the streets, and vagrancy, drew a throng of Italian men and women to the Police Central Office yesterday. They seemed excited, and anxiously inquired what would be done with the children who had been arrested? Mr. Ferdinand Luca, the Italian Consul, had been informed that one woman with two small children, one young girl, and nine boys had been taken to the Central Office and placed in the charge of Mrs. Webb, the Matron. Mr. Luca hastened to the office and was closeted with the Superintendent some time. He asked the Superintendent to discharge the woman with the two children, and his request was granted. He then took the names and residences of the prisoners, who seemed badly frightened at their position. The Consul wished the Superintendent to compel the parents and guardians of the children to take an oath not to send their children into the streets for purposes of gain; but the Superintendent declined to do so, saying that he had no power to take any such action. Mr. Luca then requested that the prisoners might be held until to-day to give him time to consult his lawyer and draw up the necessary affidavits. This was granted. The number of prisoners will undoubtedly be largely increased to-day, as many of the Police Captains did not receive their orders until yesterday. Whatever decision is ultimately made as to the disposition of the children, the result must better their condition. Without father or mother, or any relative who might be in the least interested in their welfare, these "slaves of the harp" have been torn from their homes in Italy, and compelled to support, by the hardest of hard work, a lazy lot of "padrones" whose only care is to make as much out of the poor children as possible. Half-starved and ragged they are sent into the streets, and should they return at night without a certain sum of money which they have been ordered to make, the poor children are severely punished, and sent to their filthy couches without their suppers.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Hippolyte Roger, a Frenchman residing in Hudson City, N. J., was for several years past in the employ of M. Gustave Rach, manufacturer of gold watch cases at No. 92 Fulton street, in the capacity of book-keeper and confidential clerk. M. Rach died about a year ago, and Mme. Rach, who continued the business, retained Roger in her employ. On last Friday he collected $350 from M. Henry Guillemen, and fled the City. It was then discovered that he had appropriated various sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $2,200. He was arrested yesterday by Officer Hennessy, and held for trial at the Tombs.

THE LEGAL VALUE OF A FRENCH FRANC.

The suit of Auguste Richard and others against the Collector of the Port of New-York was argued yesterday, on a submitted state of facts, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. The question involved was as to the value to be set by the Custom-house authorities upon the French franc under the laws of this country relating to the subject. The principal interest of the matter arises from the fact that there are a number of similar suits pending between the importers of French goods and the Government. Briefly stated, the facts are, that in March, 1874, the plaintiffs imported a quantity of woolen dress goods on board the steamer Pereire, on which an invoice valued at 5,629f. 80c. was entered by them at the Custom-house. Plaintiffs claim that they paid $472 97 excessive duty, and sue for the recovery of that amount, while counsel for the Government allege that the amount paid was the legal amount and no more. The difference arises from the fact that plaintiffs claim that the French franc should be estimated at the rate of eighteen cents and six mills, according to the act of May, 1846, while defendants claim that its value is 19.30 cents under the act of Congress of January, 1874. The court reserved decision.

WALL STREET NOTES.

The second mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company met yesterday at the office of the company, No. 111 Liberty street. The object of the meeting was to afford the Receiver of the road, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, an opportunity of making a statement as to its condition, and for the purpose of agreeing upon such measures as would best tend to protect the interests of the holders of the second mortgage bonds. Mr. Hewitt stated, in substance, that the road was now paying expenses. The holders of the first mortgage bonds were pressing matters to a foreclosure, but, as he understood, were anxious to deal in a fair and liberal spirit with holders of other securities so as to bring them all into the support of the road. He did not think that any good could possibly result from litigation on the part of the second mortgage bondholders. It would postpone the inevitable end, but that was all. The best plan for the meeting to adopt was to appoint a committee of three, with power to confer with the holders of the first mortgage bonds, and, acting in conjunction with him, (Mr. Hewitt,) secure the best terms possible under the circumstances. A prominent representative of the first mortgage bonds, who was present, said that the best spirit prevailed toward the second mortgage bondholders, and that they would be dealt with in the most liberal manner. In accordance with Mr. Hewitt's views, a committee such as he suggested was appointed, when the meeting adjourned.

The following are the names of the Stock Exchange Committee delegated to proceed to Washington and argue against the amendment to the tariff taxing brokers' sales: A. S. Hatch, Brayton Ives, John B. Norris, B. L. Russell, J. Van Schaick, and the President. The following notice was read at the Stock Exchange yesterday:

COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

This committee recommend that the bonds of the State of South Carolina issued under act March 23, 1869, and known as Conversion Bonds, which the Legislature has declared were put upon the market without any authority of law, and are absolutely null and void, and are not a delivery as regular South Carolina bonds, be called separately as "South Carolina Non-Fundable Bonds." Very respectfully,

EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

It is probable that Mr. P. H. Watson will resign the Presidency of the Erie Railway, owing to ill health.

MARRIAGE OF REV. MORGAN DIX.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D., Rector of Trinity Parish, and son of his Excellency Gov. John A. Dix, was yesterday morning married to Miss Emily Wolsey Soutter, daughter of the late James T. Soutter, banker. The marriage ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, and was in every respect a quiet, unostentatious affair. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 22 West Seventeenth street, and was attended only by the immediate members of the respective families of the bride and groom, among them being, of course, Governor and Mrs. Dix, and some half-dozen family friends. Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony and the reception of congratulations, the bridal pair left the City on a brief tour, and will be absent about a couple of weeks. On the 20th of June they will sail for Europe, the Vestry of Trinity having tendered the Rector a vacation of six months. With the exception of an occasional leave of absence for a couple of weeks in Midsummer, this is the first time Rev. Dr. Dix has been absent from his ministerial position in a zealous and efficient service of nearly twenty years.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Silk Association of America has just published its statistical report for the month of May. The imports of raw silk into New York and San Francisco during the month were of the value of $307,367, against $380,328 in 1873. The total from July 1 is $4,113,770, against $6,845,740 same time last year. The imports of manufactures of silk amounted to $1,423,626, against $972,835 in May, 1873. The total from July 1 is $21,466,991, against $27,668,049 corresponding period last year. The following table shows the increase:

	1873 Packages.	1873 Value.	1874 Packages.	1874 Value.
Silks	298	$236,439	467	$520,587
Satins	10	8,901	24	16,771
Crapes	46	31,167	70	49,353
Pongees	....	....	3	2,513
Plushes	9	12,485	8	15,487
Velvets	15	14,840	107	57,420
Ribbons	368	269,797	354	218,017
Laces	158	83,461	319	218,890
Embroideries	1	266	....	....
Shawls	1	194	....	....
Gloves	1	349	2	881
Cravats	7	3,623	24	11,441
Handkerchiefs	3	315	1	345
Vestings	1	892	....	....
Hose	....	....	3	699
Sewings	11	5,468	5	1,234
Braids and bind'gs	99	40,805	111	50,593
Silk and worsted	15	6,317	38	22,359
Silk and cotton	374	207,048	377	237,067
Silk and linen	1	518	....	....
Totals	1,418	$972,835	1,913	$1,423,626

CRICKET.

Yesterday the second elevens of the St. George and Staten Island Clubs commenced a two days' match on the grounds of the former, at Hoboken. The following is the score of the first day's play:

ST. GEORGE.		STATEN ISLAND.	
Satterthwaite, run out	2	Irving, b. Smith	2
Evans, b. Rogers	2	Simpson, b. J. Eyre	4
Shippen, c. Irving, b. Simpson	1	Sprague, l. b. w., b. Eyre	0
Eyre, J., run out	8	Marsh, b. Smith	7
"Percy," b. Rogers	8	Andrews, c. Shippen, b. M. Eyre	3
Smith, l. b. w., b. Rogers	6	Clark, c. Shippen, b. Smith	0
Richards, b. Clark	0	Gardner, not out	10
Blake, b. Clark	0	McDonald, b. Smith	0
Green, b. Rogers	0	Oldridge, b. Smith	2
Perryman, not out	0	Watson, b. Smith	0
Byes, 5; Wide, 13	18	———, b. Smith	0
Total	51	Byes	1
		Total	29

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
St. George	8	8	11	24	28	28	51	51	51	51—51
Staten Island	2	3	11	14	14	14	25	29	29	..—29

Umpires—Messrs. Brewster and Whelan.
Scorer—Mr. Chadwick.
Time of game—Three hours.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS' CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

The Central Organization of the German Saloon-keepers' Association, Henry Haas presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Ex-Mayor Hall and John McKeon were appointed counsel to the organization, with instructions to prepare an opinion concerning the powers of the Excise Board under the present law, presumed to be defective, and until such opinion shall have been received, no licenses are to be taken out, owing to a refusal of the board to fix the amount at $50, instead of $100. A committee of thirty-one is to be formed to raise the funds necessary to carry on a legal contest against the Excise Board. The committee is to be composed of one from each ward organization.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A warrant was issued from the Yorkville Police Court on Tuesday for the arrest of Frank Kerrer, of Second avenue and Eighty-fifth street, on a charge of malicious mischief in breaking a pane of glass by throwing a stone against it. The complainant was George Pedamset, who occupies a store in the block. The culprit was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Smith and proved to be a babe of two years. When Counselor Parker was directed by the Court to stand his client in a chair so that his Honor could get a better view of the urchin's proportions, the bench, the bar, and all in the court-room smiled. It appearing that some villain of more advanced years had perpetrated the outrage, young Kerrer toddled out of court with his parents.

EXPEDITING JUSTICE.

In the decision of the case of Walter Roche by the General Term of the Superior Court, rendered a few days since, is presented an agreeable contrast to the delays of justice which characterized the court in the "olden times." The case was tried before a jury in February, occupying a week, and judgment was rendered against Roche. The minutes were written out and a motion for a new trial argued before Judge Speir in March. In a few days the Judge rendered his decision denying the motion. Thence an appeal was taken in April, the "case" and points printed, the cause reached for argument, argued, and decided at the May term.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Mr. John B. Hecker, son of the late John Hecker, School Inspector in the Second District.... The Mayor received, through THE TIMES yesterday, $10 in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.... The principal topic at the City Hall is the removal by the Mayor of the new Commissioners of Armories.... New complaints are being made against the abuses of the permit system at the Mayor's office.

INQUEST ON THE MURDERED CHILDREN IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Coroner White opened the inquest yesterday evening over the bodies of the three murdered children at Parkers' undertaking establishment in Williamsburg, Long Island, to which place the remains were removed. After impaneling the jury and viewing the bodies, the inquest was adjourned, and will be resumed this morning at the Coroner's office. The children will be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery. The undertaker's expenses will be borne by the proprietors of Pratt's oil manufactory. Michael Dwyer, the father of the murdered children, is progressing favorably, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Dwyer is still in charge of the Police at the Police station in Fourth street, and from her demeanor no doubts are entertained of her insanity.

THE CELEBRATED BROOKLYN DIAMOND ROBBERY.

On the afternoon of Aug. 22, 1866, a handsomely-appointed carriage drove up to the door of Mr. T. A. Tice's jewelry store, at the corner of Tillary and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. A well-dressed man descended from it, and, entering the store, asked the proprietor to show some of his finest diamonds. Mr. Tice took a tray from one of the cases containing $4,000 worth of diamonds and placed it on the counter. After examining the jewels and discussing them critically, the customer suddenly threw a handful of snuff in Mr. Tice's eyes, and throwing a handkerchief over the tray of diamonds carried it to the carriage, jumped in, and was driven away at a furious rate. As soon as he was able Mr. Tice gave the alarm, and a crowd of citizens chased the carriage crying, "Stop thief!" The robbers, however, had a good start, and were quickly lost to sight. The robbery caused considerable excitement, owing to the fact that a number of similarly daring outrages had been committed in the City about that time. In every instance the thieves escaped arrest. For nearly a year after the date of the robbery Mr. Tice was called over frequently to the New-York Police Headquarters to try to identify thieves who might have committed the robbery. The real thief's features were indelibly impressed on the jeweler's mind, but he failed to recognize in any of those with whom he was confronted the man who stole the diamonds. After the lapse of a year or so the famous Brooklyn diamond robbery was forgotten, and all hope of capturing the thieves given up.

On Tuesday of last week Superintendent Folk received a letter from New-York signed Edwin L. Marvin, which purported to give the name of the perpetrator of the robbery at Mr. Tice's store. That letter has been submitted to Superintendent Matsell. It states, in substance, that a Policeman named Quigley, attached to the Eighth Precinct in this City, committed the robbery. It further states that at the time of the robbery Quigley was a notorious thief known by the name of "Dan the Snatcher," and that there are now in the State Prison two of his confederates with whom he was engaged in a large diamond robbery in this City. Mr. Tice is the authority for the statements given as to the substance of the letter. When Superintendent Folk received the letter, he came to this City and had an interview with Superintendent Matsell, by whom he was referred to Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct. Capt. Williams stated that there was a man named Quigley in his command, and arrangements were at once made to give Mr. Tice an opportunity of identifying him. On Tuesday last Capt. Williams ordered sixteen of his men to report at the desk in citizen's clothes, and on that day Mr. Tice, accompanied by Superintendent Folk and Detectives Folk and Corwin, went to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The sixteen men were placed in an adjoining room to that occupied by Mr. Tice, and the latter requested to look at them. He did so, and then returned to Capt. Williams.

"Well, Sir, do you recognize any one?" asked the Captain. "I do," replied Mr. Tice, "the man sitting next to the table looks like the man who robbed me." Shortly afterward Mr. Tice went to Police Headquarters in this City to make charges against Quigley. He was accompanied by Capt. Williams. On being taken before Superintendent Matsell the anonymous letter was read to Quigley. Whereupon he said, "Superintendent, there is no truth in that; it must have been done by my enemies." Mr. Tice was then asked to make an affidavit to the facts of case, which he did. The document, however, contains no distinct charge against Quigley.

President Gardner, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, stated that the Police Commissioners are investigating the charge. Officer Quigley is still on duty, the authorities believing that Mr. Tice is mistaken.

THE BROOKLYN ABDUCTION CASE.

A special dispatch from Boston to THE TIMES, printed yesterday, announced that the boy Frederick A. English, who it is alleged by his friends was abducted by the Brooklyn liquor-dealers, had been discovered in that city. The following is the letter alluded to in the dispatch as being sent by the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, to whom the boy told his story, to Mayor Hunter:

No. 211 WEST CANTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS., June 2, 1874.

To His Honor the Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have in my keeping a boy, by name Frederick A. English, who was kidnapped some time ago from Brooklyn, and having made his escape came to my house, having known of me in Brooklyn, and told me his strange story, which I immediately proceeded to investigate through friends in Brooklyn, and learned that his story is true, and that you have offered a reward of $300 for his discovery. I shall send the boy to Brooklyn by my friend and Special Officer, McKenzie. Shall he deliver the boy direct to you? Please telegraph to me, upon receipt of this, where and to whom the boy shall be delivered. Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE F. PENTECOST.

The Mayor promptly telegraphed the following reply:

Rev. George F. Pentecost, Boston, Mass.:

Send the boy direct to me.

(Signed) J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

The Mayor has determined to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and discover, if possible, if the liquor-dealers against whom the boy gave evidence were parties to his abduction. Mayor Hunter said yesterday concerning young English: "His rights shall be protected, whatever his condition in life. There can be no doubt that he disappeared, and evidently through the agency of disreputable parties, and it is the identification of these parties I want to secure. I am glad it has turned out so, and I feel relieved to think, from all the evidence I have, that there has been no collusion on the part of the parents. As soon as the boy arrives I shall place him directly in the care of the police, and hold them responsible for his keeping."

LABOR NOTES.

There were no new developments of importance yesterday in the "stand out" among the coopers, beyond the fact that several of the firms sent word to the union that they were willing to take the men back. Among the firms making this concession was the Washington Oil Works, but the men state that they cannot accept any such "piece-meal terms." Their position is precisely this: Two firms, Lockewood, Brother & Holley, and Harrison & Co. are the authorized inspectors of the Board of Oil Trade, and as such are recognized all over Europe. Barrels bearing their inspection stamps are known everywhere. The first named of these two firms was among the most prominent in this effort to break up the Coopers' Union, and their inspectors are all non-society men. The inspection of the whole New-York trade is done by them, and the coopers say they cannot go to work for other firms, who are willing to take them back, when the work they do will have to be submitted to the inspection of these non-society inspectors. The men are unanimous almost in their determination never to surrender the existence of their union, and judging from appearances they mean to hold out for some time.

There is a possibility of difficulty which may result in a strike among the brick-layers and brick-layers' laborers unless sober counsels prevail. The brick-layers and masons employed on the Equitable Building extension, in Cedar and Pine streets, struck off work on Tuesday on account of the reduction of wages. The brick-layers on the Western Union Telegraph building are meditating resistance to the reduction from $4 to $3 50, which has already been made in their wages, but as yet they have taken no action. A meeting of Brick-layers' Union No. 2 was held last night at the Assembly Rooms, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, but the proceedings were kept a profound secret. On one or two of the large buildings some of the laborers struck in consequence of a reduction of their pay from $2 50 to $2 25 per day, but their places were filled so easily by the employers that it is doubtful whether any other laborers will be ready to follow their example.

HOW THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU PAYS ITS CARTMEN.

A correspondent writes to THE TIMES that for months past it has been the habit of the officer of the Police Department charged with paying the cartmen who remove the ashes and garbage to retain a portion of their pay. He says he was present when a cartman received his pay for the month of April. It was in a sealed envelope, with his name and the amount due him written on the outside. The odd change was ninety-three cents, but there were only eighty-five cents inside. This the cartman said occurred every month, the amount retained varying from ten to fifteen cents. All the men are made to suffer the same extortion, and do not dare complain for fear of being dismissed. The number of men employed is about 2,000, and putting the average deduction from each man at ten cents, will make the sum of $200 per month taken directly from the cartmen.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants thirty-eight, amounting to $16,893 36; pay-rolls, number of warrants 756, amounting to $50,140 84; total, 794, amounting to $67,034 20. Receipts from arrears of taxes and interest, $27,645 38; collection of assessments and interest, $12,615 80; market rents and fees, $1,036 93; water rents, $6,106 95; licenses Mayor's office, $541; fees and fines District Courts, $230 50; stenographers' fees, Court of Common Pleas, $192; fees Public Administrator, $2,519 31; total, $50,887 87.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Wilhelm Torneo has been recognized as Vice Consul of Norway and Sweden in this City.

Hereafter the steamers of the Stonington Line will leave their pier at 5 o'clock every afternoon—Sundays excepted.

The will of Phœbe Jane Lozier, which was contested before Surrogate Hutchings, was yesterday admitted to probate.

Mr. Fulton Paul was sworn as Consul for the United States at Trinidad, West Indies, by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Parks yesterday, Thomas E. Stewart took part in the proceedings. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

Prof. E. L. Youmans will lecture before the Liberal Club, Plimpton Buildings, to-morrow evening, on "Herbert Spencer, and the Doctrine of Evolution."

Owing to the indisposition of District Attorney Phelps yesterday, the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned over until to-day without doing any business.

The mails by the Cunard steam-ship Scotia, at this port Tuesday evening, with news later by two days' date, were distributed in this City yesterday morning.

Mr. L. W. Wright will read a paper before the Polytechnic Association in Hall No. 22 Cooper Union, this evening, on "Bridge Building," and exhibit some novel models.

The table of entries and withdrawals at the Custom-house warehouses for the month of May, shows a decrease in the amount of business as compared with the previous month.

Messrs. C. H. and F. D. Blake, of Worth street, have received from J. W. Stickler and J. C. Fuller, Orange, N. J., a case of clothing, valued at $400, for the benefit of the Mill River sufferers.

The proposals for printing the *City Record* for one year were opened yesterday by the Board of Publication, and referred to Col. M. J. Farrell, Supervisor of the *City Record*, to report thereon.

Marshal Conklin has notified the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police to enforce strictly the ordinance prohibiting steam-boat runners from plying their avocation unless provided with license and badge.

Judge Brady announced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, that owing to the illness of District Attorney Phelps the trial of the great bond forgery case could not proceed, and adjourned the case until to-day.

Thomas Barrett, jointly indicted with Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for election frauds, gave $1,000 bail for appearance yesterday, James Everard, No. 307 East Fortieth street, becoming his surety.

Gov. Dix has now about 150 bills, passed by the late Legislature, awaiting his examination and signature. He has already disposed of about 650 of the enactments left in his charge when the Legislature adjourned on April 30.

William Skiddy Wood, A. M., will deliver his new lecture, entitled "Lights and Shades of New-York Life," at Carmel Chapel, Bowery, near Grand street, on the 15th inst., under the auspices of Fidelity Division Sons of Temperance.

The sixth anniversary of the Woman's Temperance Society of this city will be held at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. E. J. Haynes, and Rev. Mr. Pentecost.

The drill of, and inspection of the Third Brigade, will take place at Tompkins square at 3 P. M. to-day. After drill the troops will march through Eighth street, Broadway, &c., and give a marching salute to Gov. Dix at the Cottage, Union square Plaza.

Bernard Eagan, of No. 336 East Thirty-fourth street, while at work yesterday morning tearing down a wall at Sixty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, was buried beneath a mass of bricks and mortar. He was dug out unconscious and taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital. If his injuries are not fatal he will be crippled for life.

John Cummings, aged twenty-six years, of No. 342 East Thirty-first street, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, on a charge of stealing from the stable of Louis Jacobs, No. 148 East Twenty-fourth street, a horse and harness valued at $200. The stolen property was found in the prisoner's possession.

The orthodox branch of the Religious Society of Friends continued their yearly meeting yesterday in the Twentieth Street Meeting-house. A large part of the morning session was occupied in devotional exercises, and in the afternoon the business transacted was purely of a local character—concerning the internal management of the society.

Six hundred candidates for admission to the Normal College are awaiting examination. The examination of the graduating class of the College begins on Monday next, and will continue a week for ten days. The Commencement exercises will occur on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, at the College, instead of at the Academy of Music, as heretofore.

The corporation was notified yesterday of a suit commenced against the city by Wm. A. Guest, to recover $552 73 and $4,434 37 for assessments levied on his property in the Tenth Ward. Notice was also given that the complainant intends to perpetually enjoin the city from conveying the property to Geo. W. Mahoney, by whom it was bought at a sale for unpaid taxes.

Deputy Sheriff Michael Donnelly, wearing shield No. 357, on being asked for his fare by the conductor of Prince street car last night, drew from his pocket a Derringer pistol, and caused a stampede among the other passengers. The "Deputy Sheriff was soon afterward secured, and locked up in the Eighth Ward Police Station-house.

Louis Schwartz, a salesman in the employ of Louis Lowenstein, of No. 332 Canal street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial, by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing a great many pieces of silk from his employer. It appears that Mr. Lowenstein had suspected Schwartz for some time, and employed a detective to follow up his movements at night after he had left the store. Schwartz was caught in the act of selling two rolls of the silk worth $150.

Judge Richard L. Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, in this City, has signified his acceptance of an invitation to deliver the "Address before the Alumni," on the occasion of the 104th Commencement of Rutgers College, (male,) New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 16th inst. Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, and many others of recognized prominence and ability in both State and national affairs, look back with becoming respect on Rutgers as their Alma Mater.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificate of the cost of regulating, grading, curbing, guttering-flagging, and macadamizing Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, amounting to $602,751 86, in order that the assessment therefor may be made. The avenue is two and a half miles long, and the work comprises 46,020 cut yards rock excavation, 54,141 cut yards earth excavation, 116,862 cut yards filling, 75,505 square yards roadway, 24,194 lineal feet curb and gutter, and 83,206 square feet flagging.

On Tuesday night Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, was informed that a gang of notorious thieves were quartered in a tenement-house, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. Summoning Detectives Murphy and Kehoe they hastened to the house designated, hoping to arrest the entire gang. When they reached the spot they found that the thieves had got word of the intended descent and had fled. Upon searching the premises the Police found in the basement seven pieces of satin which had been stolen from the Hudson River Railroad freight depot. The recovered property was taken to the Police Central Office yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Only three miles remain to be finished of Ocean Parkway, which, when completed, will run nearly east from Prospect Park to Coney Island, and will be one of the grandest drives in the United States.

Thos. C. Dunn, aged twenty-one years, of St. Mark's place, was arrested on Broadway, in New-York, yesterday by Detective Powers, of this city, charged with passing forged checks on Mr. L. O. Holandt, Register Barre, and others.

William A. Du Long, M. D., attached to the Eastern District Dispensary, has given a written opinion, in which he declares that Mrs. Mary Anne Duryee, who murdered her three children on Tuesday morning, and fractured her husband's skull, is insane.

Anthony Segur, a Spaniard, aged fifty years, committed suicide at his residence, No. 51 Navy street, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head. The deceased, who was at one time a wealthy tobacco merchant, has latterly been in poor circumstances, and his reverse of fortune is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

Mr. John Coffee, of No. 1,169 Broadway, New-York, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. Henry Bartlett, of No. 44 Bedford avenue, in this city. The mare Maid of Orange, valued at $1,000, was stolen from Mr. Bartlett a year ago, and now Mr. Coffee claims her as his property. Mr. Coffee was brought before Judge Elliott, and by advice of his counsel waived examination, and gave $2,500 bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

The trial of the libel suit for $50,000 brought by Judge McCue against Demas Barnes, of the Argus, was continued before Judge Tappen in the Supreme Court yesterday. The line of the defense, as developed by the evidence, was to the effect that the prosecution wrongly construed the article complained of; that it was not charged that Judge McCue aided in defrauding the Trust Company, but that his course was such as to leave him open to suspicion. The case will be continued to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. James C. Goodall, a resident of Sing Sing, mysteriously disappeared on the 17th day of May, and has not since been seen or heard of. He had a considerable sum of money with him at the time he disappeared.

NEW-JERSEY.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Treasury; Alexander C. Cattell, Ex-Senator Wm. Cortlandt Parker, and Congressman Wm. Walter Phelps are named as candidates for the United States Senate in case the Republicans carry the next Legislature.

Four hundred men have been discharged from the iron mines at Port Oram, Morris County, and 500 will be discharged from the Hibernia mines next Saturday. The wages of those retained has been reduced to $1 25 a day, from $1 50. A falling off in the demand for the ore is given as a reason for the discharge of the men.

On Tuesday afternoon Rev. Father Killen, of Newark, while endeavoring to persuade a drunken man to go home, was assaulted by a gang of ruffians in a factory, who threw pieces of scrap-iron at him. One of the missiles struck the reverend gentleman, and cut him severely. Charles Pittar was arrested and held to bail to answer a charge of assault.

In the Supreme Court at Trenton, yesterday, a motion was made to quash the indictments against Joseph C. Young and Alderman Stainsby for conspiracy to defraud the City of Newark by purchasing land through which a street was to be opened. Cortlandt Parker made a speech in support of the motion, and Prosecutor Abeel, District Attorney of Essex County, opposed it. The court reserved its decision.

A boy named Phineas Hill, aged fifteen years, accidentally shot and killed himself, Tuesday afternoon, at St. Cloud, on Orange Mountain. He handed a revolver to a daughter of his employer, and tried to induce her to discharge it, but she refused, and in taking the weapon back again it was accidentally discharged, the ball crashing through Hill's skull, and inflicting injuries from which he died yesterday morning.

The annual M. E. Conference of the Jersey City district closed yesterday. In the morning an interesting discussion took place on the question of "Is the Christian and sober community powerless against the injury done to them by the keepers of rum shops and beer saloons?" Mrs. B. F. Clarke, who was the first speaker, urged the ladies to commence a crusade similar to that organized in the West, and she believed that prayer and perseverance would accomplish the desired end. Rev. Mr. Lippincott, of Hackensack, expressed the opinion that the community was powerless against the injury unless rum and politics were separated. He believed that if the Christian community made the question of temperance paramount to all other questions, either national or local, and they were united, they could gain the mastery over the rum traffic. Messrs. Thomas Longbottom, J. M. Pullis, and Oscar Wood were licensed as local preachers, and after a benediction pronounced by the venerable Father Boehm, the conference adjourned.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, John C. Smith, a bookbinder, forty-two years old, residing at No. 105 Madison street, entered the barber shop of Robert Grant, No. 40 Oak street, and desired to be shaved. He was attended to by Mr. Grant, and paid for his shave. Having done so, he stepped forward from the shaving-chair to the pier glass as if to examine his face. Before Mr. Grant could anticipate his intention, Smith seized an open razor which was lying on a shelf near the glass, and drew it across his throat, causing a fearful wound. He fell on the floor of the shop, and Mr. Grant, rushing into the street, ran to the station-house at No. 9 Oak street and gave the alarm. Capt. Ulman and Detective Mahony ran to the barber shop, but on arriving there found Smith lying dead on the floor. The cause of the suicide is not known. Smith's body was taken to the Morgue.

ARRIVAL OF ESCAPED COMMUNISTS.

Last Tuesday night Messrs. Grousset and Jourde, the two Communists who escaped from New-Caledonia at the same time as Mr. Rochfort, arrived in this City from San Francisco, and drove from the Grand Central Depot to Sweeney's Hotel, in Chatham street. Last evening they visited their friends in Wooster street, and were entertained at a private dinner by Mr. Durin, the President of the Union Republicaine. It is stated that the refugees will leave this City for England on Saturday next.

FOUR HIGHWAYMEN CAPTURED.

About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Mr. George Fidler, of No. 436 East Eleventh street, was standing on the stoop of his own residence. A gang of four ruffians came along and suddenly attacked him and stole his watch and chain, worth $60. The four thieves attempted to escape after the robbery, but were captured by several officers who were attracted by the cries of Mr. Fidler for help. They were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,000 bail each. They gave their names as Thomas Hazel, Edward Kenna, William Williams, and John Mahony.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—Cattle dull; receipts, 4,000 head; market drooping, sales light; good to fully choice Steers, $5 40@$6; Texan and Cherokee Cows and Steers, $3@$4 25; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head, with a large number left over from yesterday; market moderately active but prices lower, closing dull and weak; sales at $4 65@$5 50 for common to choice, with a lot of extra assorted at $5 85. Shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 166 head; market fairly active and firm; fair-wooled sold at $6; extra shorn, $5 75.

[Advertisement.]

"GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERES."—This is the name of KNOX's Summer style of gentlemen's hats, imported by and sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth avenue Hotel. It is a handsome, light, and dashing novelty, free from the powder ordinarily employed in the manufacture of the cassimere hat, and which renders the latter so distasteful to those of cleanly instincts. The common cassimere hat will become spotted if rained upon, will soil the gloves of the wearer, and in a brief period will become as seedy in appearance as those worn by Dickens' famous character, Alfred Jingle. The Knox hat is free from these defects, and will at the end of the season present as bright and attractive an appearance as when first put on. Compare the difference in these fabrics, and act accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

BURKE'S SILVER GRAY CASSIMERE HAT is the only correct style for gentlemen. Summer styles in felt, and fine-straw hats in variety. Give Burke a call at No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—D. Ritter Elder, Joseph S. Watson, Mr. Newcome, Thomas Haddock, Wm. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Flagg, Hon. I. J. Clark Hare, J. R. Clark, Herbert Beech, W. G. Maxwell, F. D. Dudley, Geo. O. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Woodlidge, Dr. and Mrs. Horace Binney Hare, two children, infant, and maid, Wm. Menlove, E. B. Archibald, S. Guggenheim, D. Guggenheim, Harry W. Nancrede, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Jane M. D. Lander, Geo. Wayre, Miss Annie Bell, Miss Kate Bell, Miss Dunlop, J. S. Irwin, Joseph Beck, Mr. Johnson, A. E. Jarvis, Mme. G. Restean Amoss, John Caldwell, S. Temple, A. Carniggie, Mr. Holley, Mrs. Coleman, Master Coleman, Mrs. Graham and maid, Alex. King, John Mathew, Lady Thornton and maid, Miss Mary Thornton, Miss Fanny Thornton, Miss Reimers Thornton, Miss Emily Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson, Mrs. Whiteford and child, Miss Archibald, John Wilson, W. G. Hitchcock, T. B. McGuire, Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Wm. J. Dudley, Master Dudley, Henry N. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cobb, son, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, four children, and two nurses, Mrs. Gilroy, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brainard and child, Alex. Cameron, four children, and nurse, Mrs. J. F. Burns, Master Burns, Major Alex. Porter Morse, J. Forbes Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron, Miss Cruikshank, Wm. Rhodes, John Rhodes, John Opie, Richard Pearce, Mrs. J. Harper, Mrs. Simpson, E. T. B. Bird, Candido Bolivar, Lester C. Hawks, J. C. Pluger, T. S. Lervill, A. Openhym, Mr. and Mrs. Pumphrey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Braeber, Thos. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Ferguson, T. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Landsauer, Mrs. Nat. Lewis and son, Mr. Lewis, A. J. Ghio, Joseph Malint, Mrs. Moody, Wm. Coleman, Mrs. Hoffman.

In steam-ship Hohenzollern, for Bremen.—Prof. K. Hinkel, Mr. and Mrs. D. Block and child, Mrs. M. Griffith and child, Henry H. Rader, Mrs. A. C. Lamotte, R. Stebli, Mrs. M. M. Seibert and son, John Zundel, Felix de la Sierra, Luis Sala, Joaquin Ibarra, Flaviano Paliza, Ignacio Calderon, Diego Collins, Estevan Gonsales, Augustin Rabate, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ryan, A. S. Ryan, Miss Carrie S. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. St. J. E. Parker and servant, W. S. Kahnweiler, Mrs. E. König and son, H. Wedeles, Theo. Stanton, S. Cobliner, Mrs. J. Von Raschckauw, Major Geo. W. Hammer, Prof. Stengel, J. W. Schaerff, S. T. Murchie, H. Becker, Mrs. Louise Brandt and child, Miss Mary F. Geisler, Miss Alzire Plugeot, Miss Othilie Pechin, Gottfried Bergfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Locher, Geo. C. Schmitzer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schall and children, Miss Chr. Luppold, Mrs. A. Lacroix, Miss Matilda Zink, Mr. and Mrs. Hulskemper, Miss Lydia Hulskemper, Master W. H. Hulskemper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reichert and child, Jos. Braun, Mrs. Behnke, Mrs. Anna Sohn, Henry Harris, Rev. and Mrs. Fr. Tramm, Herm. Schnepel, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Körner, Miss Anna Glasser, Karl Cleric, L. M. Lilienthal, Louis M. Stein, Mrs. Susanne Weiler, Miss Lina Weiler, Mrs. Marie Monin, George Brown, Rev. F. Horn, C. Von Haufstengel, Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Mohr and child, L. R. Gust Pfister, C. Becker, Miss Becker, Mrs. Juliane Lutz, Miss Bohler, Alwin Olympio, Mrs. Elisa Brocker.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. Campbell, Jr., H. M. Lane, N. Drinkwater, M. Sheehan, H. H. Cauk, E. D. Ferguson, C. Bennett and wife, D. R. Leggett and Son, C. Fuller, T. Anthony, James Smith, D. C. Hasbrouck, wife and child, T. H. Van Nostrand, Walter R. Clarke.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoy, three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, Miss Dixon, Miss C. L. Dixon and servant, C. L. M. Innis, J. G. B. Hepburn, D. J. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. De La Condamine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. Mayo, A. C. Kingsland, C. F. Kingsland, A. A. Kingsland, W. J. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Olmstead, Miss Ida Olmstead, Miss G. U. Olmstead, L. D. Olmstead, Mrs. Malcolm, C. Monarey, Mrs. J. B. Ritter, Miss E. Ritter, A. Lapeyre, H. Sallis, P. Sabey, Miss E. H. Sabey, Miss C. J. Brown, A. S. Myers, Mrs. A. Myers, S. G. Alexander, S. C. Van Weel, C. D. Phillips, J. Clements, G. Trueba, J. Mendez, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ullmann, five children and two servants, H. A. Newland, H. Sternberger, Mrs. J. V. Beam, Jr., Mrs. S. T. Peters, Miss S. Peters, S. T. Peters, Mrs. M. Catt, S. G. Price, J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. H. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hemingway, Miss Hemingway, J. Fitzian, F. Cook, J. Holmes, A. McEwen, S. E. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petus, J. A. Sohe, A. Quagliotte, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss J. Carey, T. B. Park, C. March, Mrs. G. De Blossieres, Miss Wersheim, S. D. Tucker, H. U. Jeffries, A. Carryl, A. F. Smith, Dr. G. H. Kingsley, L. Leduc, S. B. Bernard, F. Steinhart, Dr. and Mrs. Borland and servant, Miss R. N. Borland, Miss J. Borland, P. Gonzalez, A. Percy, Mrs. Sill, E. Walter, R. R. Hutchings, W. D. Routh and servant, J. P. Knapp, J. C. Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse and servant, J. Carey, Jr., J. Rice, Miss J. S. Leech, Mrs. M. S. Leech and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drexel, three children, and servant, C. Sternbach, Miss Mead, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Hosack, R. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Irving, F. W. Stokes, J. Richmond, J. Macquarin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton, Jr., R. G. Suttie, G. E. Allen, Col. Moller, the Earl of Dunraven, L. Blum, S. Brunn, R. Byles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turk, T. Turk, Miss Turk, L. Knapp, G. Worth.

In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.—Joseph C. De Vita, Ernest Fournier, Jules Fricot, Miss Jane Fricot, Julius D. Fricot, Miss Marie Emelie Fricot, Mrs. George Magne, Miss Eva Magne, Mrs. Anne Emes, A. De Trobriand, A. Guillon, Auguste Tonquerez, Raphael Balvassac, Gabriel Ravel, Mrs. Celine Jaminet, Henry Montamat, Miss Eulalie Bougenot, A. Hans, Miss Marie Wells, Miss Genevieve Wells, Etienne Guisaud, Mrs. Cesarine Guisaud, S. Cheodaid, Charles Tonguerez, A. Daumet, R. Hutain, George Monies, Henry Havitey, Mrs. Madeleine Havitey, Mrs. Marie Halsouet, Mrs. Marie Amestoy, Miss Jeanne Amestoy, Antoine Amestoy, J. B. Amestoy, Jules Amestoy, Miss Louisa Amestoy, Mrs. Adele Aguerre, Miss Louise Aguerre, Mrs. Marguerite Graham Este, Mrs. Josephine Follet, Henry Jacques, Miss Adele Jacques, Miss Jeanne Haisaguerre, Mrs. G. A. Monies, Evariste Dommínguez, Pierre Gobeau, Louis Mesnard, Jean Arraimbide, B. Alsonet, Jean Pierre Daguerre, Jean Saint-Jean, Laurent Etchepare, Mrs. Marie Hirigoyen, Miss Catharine Hirigoyen, Cesar Czemetti, Mrs. Adelaide Czemetti, Jean Lanetti, Valentine Rio.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Miss Arnold, Miss Foreman, Miss Pike, S. Dubernett, wife, and two children, Joseph Tuttle, Moses Morsell, A. Broom, Mrs. Kail, Mr. Dressen, S. H. Tilton, Mr. Delhantic, P. A. Smith, Miss Leary, Miss A. McMahon, Mrs. Thomas Hill, J. R. Pendleton, C. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Drissow, nurse, and child, J. M. Taylor, wife, nurse, and two children, Thomas Leahy, Fred Allen, F. E. Newsbery, M. Daly, J. M. Alexander, L. Doomaday, Miss Foreman, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mrs. Laracher, W. H. H. Bates, F. F. Simmons, Miss S. F. Rogers, J. M. Colson and wife, J. W. Teeple, A. E. Platt, A. W. Cittree, J. H. Sutherland, W. F. Scheidt, Mrs. Leary, N. Edgar, Mrs. A. Turner, Mrs. Gonzales, Mrs. J. G. Furguson, W. S. Pendleton, H. Schroder, W. H. Roberts, D. Gruinn, Mr. Grim, S. Borean, H. E. Josaylin, P. Lloyd, F. E. Statem, W. Gaslin, Mr. Buard, M. Diestal, D. P. O. ohen, Miss Ann Davis.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Aug. W. Schwieger, Joseph Vohsen, Anna Rossetti, D. Rothschild and wife, Miss M. Christophe, Dr. R. Lieuau, wife, and servant, C. F. Kohen, Max Von Keller, E. Newmann, wife, and child, Irene Hoffmann, Anna Loeb, three children, and servant, Therese Scheuer, four children, and servant, Isidor Loeb, Mrs. M. S. Eveleth and daughter, Philipp Bear, Mrs. Lilie Henckel, child, and servant. From Havre—Mrs. Van Rensselear, Miss C. Van Rensselear, Miss Eleanor Van Rensselear, Mrs. Spencer Marsh, Mrs. Josephine Simon, Mrs. S. Lamm, Mrs. F. Burgess, Miss C. Pierre, Mrs. H. Rosenbaum, Miss Clara Rosenbaum, Mrs. M. Evelesh, Mrs. A. Schaefer, Pierre Longo, Mrs. F. Frooks and child, C. Signorile, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. Ida Bessenger, Mr. and Mrs. Pino and five children, Jno. Barton, Hy. Childs, Santiago King, Segundo Menendes, Frederick Bower, J. E. Wiggins, Adolph Strauss, R. Manuel, A. Tambrano, Junus Munder, John Hopkins, Wm. Wallace, Geo. Wilkinson, Allen R. Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon rises.11:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:37 | Gov. Island.11:26 | Hell Gate..12:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, June 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nornenholdt, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Etna, (Br.,) Ecke, Kingston, Jam., &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Elsinore, Scott, Cronstadt, Prendergrast Bros. & Co.

Barks Hants County, (Br.,) Cochran, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Rheinbold, (Ger.,) Gerlach, Koenigsberg, Tetens & Bockmann; Saga, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nescio, (Norw.,) Samuelson, Cork, Tetens & Bockmann; Primo, (Ital.,) Debarbieri, Antwerp, A. P. Agresta; La Plata, Phillips, Rio de Janeiro, J. B. Ward & Co.; Vitteria, (Ital.,) Maresca, Alexandria, D. Somers Howe; Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Hennagen; Drammen, (Norway,) Funch, Edye & Co.; James E. Brett, Gibson, Koenigsberg, Brett, Son & Co.; Edward Albro, (Br.,) Gillen, Pictou, N. S., Bird, Perkins & Job; James Primrose, Shearer, Pictou, N. S., Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brigs Graf Von Arnim, (Ger.,) Holtz, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Amy, (Br.,) Pinkham, Penarth Roads for orders, G. F. Bulley; Navasota, Slater, Lubeck, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. J. A. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; S. P. Hume, Duggin, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; J. T. Hibbard, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Rambler, Pettigrew, Governor's Harbor, J. R. Staples; Southern Home, (Br.,) Fermas, Pernambuco, Penniston & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg May 20, via Havre 23, with mdse. and 103 cabin and 438 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced the entire passage westerly winds and moderate weather; passed two icebergs in lat. 43 N. lon. 49 W.; May 28, lat. 46 47, lon. 36 27, passed a Dutch steam-ship bound E., showing signal letters P. R. M. L.; 30th, lat. 42 17, lon. 53 52, bark Alma, (Ger.,) bound W.; June 2, lat. 40 51, lon. 68 55, a Norwegian bark, showing signal letters J. O. R. B., bound W.; 3d, lat. 40 27, lon. 71 27, steam-ship California, hence, for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre May 21, via Brest 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Antonio G., (Ital.,) Granati, Catania 72 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and 27 ds. from Belize, Hon., with logwood, &c., and 6 passengers to Wm. Jex.

Bark Fortunata Camilla, (Ital.,) Olwari, Genoa 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Edward Waenerland, (Ger.,) Segeland, Liverpool March 24 and Limlash 52 ds., with salt to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Olaf Glas, (Swed.,) Nernst, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Dampier, (Ital.,) Stipanovich, St. Vincent 27 ds., in ballast, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Brunnow, (Ger.,) Pogel, Hamburg 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. May 26, lat. 36 30, lon. 65 10, spoke bark Nimrod, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Cardiff.

Bark San Domenico, (Ital.,) Dodero, Leith 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Septentrio, (Norw.,) Tergussen, Hull 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Argonaut, (Norw.,) Olsen, Lisbon 28 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Forber, Bordeaux March 23, via Sydney, C. B., 17 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Ercole, (Ital.,) Tancoredi, London 43 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Vedremo, (Ital.,) Chercey, Cork 48 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Tacito, (Ital.,) Pomesa, Bristol 56 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Emma Merello, (Ital.,) Mereblo, Antwerp 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Demarchi, (Ital.,) Mari, Tralee 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Giacomino, (Ital.,) Bonifasio, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Bath, Me., 8 ds., with ice to D. B. Dearborn.

Brig Geo. Gilchrist, (of Boston,) Thompson, Fernandina 8 ds., with yellow pine to E. F. Fitch.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. George Walker, Cole, Fernandina 9 ds., with yellow pine to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Nellie Scott, (of Eastport,) Milan, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.; May 13, off Crooked Island passage, spoke schr. Mary Ann, from Cat Island, for New-London.

Schr. R. F. Hart, (of Boston,) Coombs, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Speedwell, (of Jonesport,) Drisko, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. J. M. Flanagan, (of Philadelphia,) Shaw, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jova & Co.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Mull, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Hallgarten & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Scio, Smith, Kempt, N. S., via New-London, 10 ds., with 260 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. General Carlton, Burt, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, King, Portland, Me., for Port Johnson.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. Tarry Not, Haskell, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Grant, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hattie M. Mayo, Pendleton, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Willie Harris, Wood, Addison, with spiles to order.

Schr. Canary, Bunker, Bath, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Julia Rich, Meals, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lucia, Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murchison & Co.—vessel to R. & Powell.

Schr. Addie, Fuller, Henderson, Virginia.

Schr. Sunlight, (of New-Haven,) Etheridge, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. R. P. Clarke, Bellows, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellowpine to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

WIND.—Sunset, moderate, S. E., thick fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Hohenzollern, for Bremen; Etna, for Kingston, &c.; City of San Antonio, for New-Orleans; Champion, for Charleston; Huntsville, for Savannah; barks Carib, for St. Croix, Oneco, for Dunedin, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 3.—Arr. brig John Givan, from Matanzas; schr. Mattie W. Atwood, from New-Orleans. Below—bark H. W. Wood, from New-Bedford; schrs. John W. Gamwell, from Leghorn; St. Croix, from Pascagoula.

Also, arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Gardner Colby, from Liverpool; brig Mary E. Haskell, from Port Johnson; schrs. Mattie W. Atwood, from New-Orleans; N. A. Farwell, from Savannah; Horace Nichols, from Mosquito Inlet.

Below, brig Charles Miller, from Wilmington, Del.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 3.—Arr. bark Bessie Morris, from Santos; bark Molly and brig Medea, from Rio, for orders.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 3.—Arr. steamer Waco, from New-York.

Sld. steamer [illegible] for [illegible] for Havre.

LEWES, Del., June 3.—Arr., for orders, [illegible] Mary C. Ladd, Rosalie Smith, [illegible] pepe, from Trinidad.

Passed in, barks Ussen, from Rotterdam; Auntie, from Havre; Minnie P., from London; brigs Carrie and Ella Lee and schr. Lord Mayo.

Arr. an unknown bark, name not yet reported.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 3.—Passed up, steamer Reading, from Boston; barks Auntie, from [illegible]; Minnie, from London; [illegible], from Liverpool; [illegible] Elizabeth, from Havana; Cienfuegos, from Cardenas; Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp, and two foreign barks, unknown; brigs Times, from London; Dauntless, from Boston; schrs. West Dennis, from Sandiego; Wm. Fish, from Booth Bay; C. P. Pinnickson, from Edgartown; Sallie E. Ludlam, Jacob Kienzle, Ira Laffrenier, B. L. Sherman, Eliza B. Emory, Twenty-one Friends, C. B. Wood, Rachel Seaman, Richard Peterson, J. B. Clayton, and Virginia, from Boston; Fannie Hammer, from Nantucket; Charles E. Jackson, from Salem; Carlyle Lathrop, from Lubec; George H. Bent, from Cambridgeport; Emily H. Naylor, from Newburyport; Eva Bell, from Gloucester; Brandywine, from Providence; Maracaibo, from Vinal Haven; Wellington, from Bangor; Nellie Treat, from Frankford; Searsville, from Bath; also, schr. reported as Richard Rhodes, from Barnstable.

Passed down, steamers Achilles, for Boston; Tonawanda, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Madeira, for Bremen; barks Wilhelmina, for Stettin; Guide, for Dublin; schrs. Donna Anna, for Bridgewater; Francis L. Godfrey, for Boston; Westmoreland, for Roxbury. The General Conner, for Boston, remains at anchor. A foreign bark and a brig are coming up.

Also passed up steamer James S. Green, from Richmond; bark Vapis, from Liverpool; brig Lorertha, from Liverpool; barks Laura and Gertrude, from Bremen; brigs Endorus and Reporter, from Bangor; schooners Watchman, from Blue Hill; Lyra, from Calais; R. C. Knight, from Somerset, and Thomas W. Haven, from Boston. Passed down schooner Thos. Boos, for Boston; L. C. Wishart, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—Cld., steamer City of Galveston, for New-York; barks Anna, for Tarragona; Regna, for Cork; schr. Eastern, for Boston. Arr. at Passes—Brig Bore, from Havre.

Sld., bark D. H. Bills and brig Vincenna.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3.—Arr. steamers San Jacinto, from New-York; America, from Baltimore.

Cld. bark Columbia, for Balise; schr. Amos Walker, for Boston, and steamer Cleopatra, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 3.—Sld. for the United States: Braga, Odin, Saama, Mercur, Sperimento, John Mann, Edith Rose, City of Montreal, and Proi Dubrovacki.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst.: Maggie Carvill, Precioss, Chas. H. Southard, Eddystone, David McNutt, Nathaniel, Noah, Sandwicken, Evening Star, Frisk, Europa, Harrold, Harfager, Clara, America, Athens, Coriolan, Agnes, Freihandel, and Columbia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Hawthorn, Najaden, Shakespeare, Chas. Lambert, Golden Rule, Beckermet, Gipsey Chief, Wave Queen, Hjelos, Byfoged, and H. Upmann.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., Whitesadder, Kate Burrill, Zitrich, Toive, St. Marco, and Harvester.

Also arr. out from the United States, Jovan Marina, Tercer Barcelo, Papa, and Carmen.

The British ship Ryerson, Capt. Dennis, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, went ashore at St. Patrick's Causeway, but was hauled off and towed to her destination.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston May 23, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

BRISTOL, Eng., June 3.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Western, sld. to-day for New-York.

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